THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 135. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 76TH STREET,
CENTRAL PARK.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc.,
T. H. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

A Counter Revolution—A Night Tumult in Havana—Spanish Murders—Patriot Successes—An Unexpected Rising.

To-day we have interesting intelligence relative to the progress of the revolutions in Cuba.

Revolution by the Volunteers.

Havana correspondence, dated May 29, says:—The revolution by the volunteers of Havana against the Government of the Island of Cuba was begun on the 22d of January last. On that day they slew women, children, and defenseless persons in and around the theatre of Villanueva. Then was commenced an unheard-of series of disorders, and now the work is being rapidly consummated. Anarchy is, it may be truly said, rampant, and everything to-day proves it. The telegraph has, doubtless, given you the news of a serious disturbance which occurred here a few dayr ago, but the particulars are matters of consequence.

The director of *La Voz de Cuba*, Gonzales Castanon, caused to be published in that paper an article which did not receive the approbation of the Censor. He was sent for immediately by General Dulce, as also Duran y Cuerro, who is one of the editors. These gentlemen were told that they should leave for Spain by the next mail steamer, and with them the cure of Monserrate, Anacleto Redonda, Dr. Vigil y Qumones, and Eduardo Alvarez Mijares (former Censor). These were all violent Spaniards, and were never tired of seeing blood spilt in the cause. The steamer was nearly ready to sail, and the prisoners were on the point of embarking, when a great commotion took place. Colonel Ibanez is the commander of the 6th Battalion of volunteers. His troops were opposed to the banishment of the above named parties, and after leaving the Cabanas in the morning, where they had been keeping guard over night, they made manifestations of displeasure against their Colonel, who sustained the Captain-General. General Dulce and Ibanez arranged it so that at 12 o'clock P. M., while the battalion was asleep, the prisoners, to the number of twenty, were slipped on board the Galvanic, and were soon out upon the sea. The trick was discovered by the sleeping volunteers, and then commenced a scene that baffles all description. The volunteers commenced running through the Plaza de Armas, crying out, "Death to Ibanez," "Death to Dulce," and the appearances indicated a great riot. One company alone refused to take part in these scenes of insubordination, and was greatly complimented by Ibanez. The tumult lasted till 4½ o'clock of the next morning, and as the battalion, put once more in order, began defiling before its colonel, the company which did not participate in the scandal now commenced to heap abuse upon its colonel along with the others. Ibanez was hissed in every direction, and was so much and so often insulted that he immediately resigned. At one time during this disturbance it was greatly feared that a fight would take place between the 2d and 4th Battalions, who sustained Ibanez, and the 5th and 6th, who were against him.

Murders and Barbarities by the Spaniards.

Two of the Cuban Chief Aguilera's sons have been murdered. One was of the age of fourteen and the other of sixteen. The mother of General Marmol has likewise been killed, and it is said that a brother of the General has been put to death. Valmaseda is the author of these crimes. Another shameful affair is related. It has long been a custom with the Spaniards to murder their prisoners by the way side. In other days it often happened that the captured rebels were despatched in this way. It is a matter of note in the history of former troubles that no prisoner, starting from Puerto Principe for Havana, ever reached the latter city. Some pretext was given, of course, by the guard, detailing the reasons that made it necessary to shoot them, such as an attempt to escape—but this was always understood. Their officers hinted to them by a knowing wink or side expression that they were not expected to carry them all the way to Havana. Just such another occurrence has happened. Three prisoners, men of high character and prominence, to wit:—Don Manuel de Jesus Ramirez, Don Ramon Calvera Alfonso, Don Benito Hancio Figuerora, were lately ordered under an escort from Cartagena to Cienfuegos, and were all shot in cold blood in the open road.

More Munitions of War.

The news from the East is exceedingly important and favorable. Various expeditions have already landed, and there is an American schooner, the Champion, at Inagua Island, discharging a cargo of arms, which are expected to be landed within a few days. In the fight at Banes, Bay of Nipe, the Americans lost no artillery, and they fired several shots into the vessel Marsella, which caused serious damage. Commandante Trayano, with a force of 300 men, was surrounded by the forces of Quesada, who captured, beside, a convoy of prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Boniche lost 175 men of his column, and was forced to leave his wounded at a point called Admado Vazquez.

Revolution in the East.

The revolution is progressing splendidly in the East; the reinforcements of the cause with troops and material of war renders the triumph of the insurgents certain. Confiscation is being enforced with a heavy hand at Puerto Principe, and very many Spaniards are leaving the country forever. It remains to be said that the most cheering news is being received from the Vuelta Abajo and the Western Department. There is a want of arms, but it is believed that these will soon be furnished, and should matters grow very serious from any cause at Havana, you may expect to hear of a rising in that quarter. The fires of revolution are blazing in all directions, and there is every reason to believe that the cause will triumph.

General Jordan's Landing—Later Particulars.

Since writing you this morning the following additional particulars have been obtained:—In Banes, Bay of Nipe, where the Perit expedition landed, 220 Spaniards attacked the men under General Jordan, but of these there only escaped thirty-five, and they did so by swimming in the water, where they were picked up by the war steamers Africa and Andalusia, and which were in five feet of water at the time. The hidalgos lost the flag before disembarking which they had displayed at the head of their boat. Gibara will be attacked in a few days, and will be captured—mark the words.

The news from Porto Rico is cheering; there is great excitement over there. You will bear in mind that in that island there are two or more white men to one negro. It is quite certain that a strong movement will take place in a very short time, which will be just so much the better for the cause here.

On account of the great losses sustained by the Spaniards at Banes, their commander sent up to St. Jago de Cuba for reinforcements. It is not known how many men Jordan had altogether; there were 272 Cubans in the number. An expedition has landed at Sagua de Tanamo. The four vessels reported to have recently landed troops and munitions are the Perit, Arago, Salvador, and Grapeshot.

The Salvador's Success—The Perils she Escaped.

By the steamer Moro Castle, which arrived at New York yesterday, despatches and letters have been received from Berrocal, the sent of the Cuban Government, dated as late as May 15. The news is interesting.

The intelligence received here, first from Nassau, and afterwards from Key West by telegraph, of the landing of men and munitions of war from the English steamer Salvador, in aid of the patriot cause, is fully confirmed. The expedition of Col. Quesada, brother of Gen. Quesada, and the Salvador, arrived at Nuevas Grandes, in three days from the Bahamas, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 14th of May, having successfully eluded the Spanish cruisers. The landing of the men and the war material was effected without any trouble, there being no Spanish forces in the vicinity. Immediately on the arrival of the vessel Colonel Quesada despatched two commissioners to the patriot camp to apprise the Cubans of his having returned with help. The patriots found a small body of Cuban troops at Lagena de Guane and St. Abe, and from those places means of transportation were forthwith sent to Quesada, and by the 16th the Salvador's precious freight, both of men and munitions, had become part and parcel of the Cuban army, without the slightest loss of any kind having been suffered in their transit from the coast to the interior. Although the Salvador escaped capture, she encountered some peril in her bold enterprise. On the second day after leaving Nassau she ran aground on the Bahamas Banks; as she was entering the harbor of Nuevas Grandes one of her boilers became disabled; and in leaving the place she again grounded on a bank, but was got off without sustaining any serious damage.

The Garrison of Havana—Strength of the Volunteers.

From passengers very lately arrived from Havana we gather the intelligence that yellow fever is working injury to the Spanish troops. The strength of the Spanish forces does not, they say, now exceed 24,000 men. A Catalan battalion which came out 1020 men strong now musters only 300; and so of the other battalians. Before the volunteers go into the field, a Panama hat and linen suit is served out to each man, and all are armed with Enfield and Peabody rifles. The Cuban volunteers have all been disbanded, only one battalion of colored volunteers having been retained to serve as firemen (*bonberos*). Havana is garrisoned by nine battalions of Spanish volunteers, three battalions going on duty daily in their tour of duty. They form a mixed body of the lowest and some of the upper orders of Spanish society.

Spanish Outrages in the Bahamas.

From the London News.

There is a tremendous excitement in the Bahamas, or if there is not, it is not the fault of our contemporary, the editor of the Nassau *Herald*. From his convenient little broadsheet we learn that information, true in every particular, has been obtained about the doings of the Spaniards, which "will cause the blood to mantle the cheek of every Englishman." Another "atrocious insult" has been offered to Great Britain, which will probably "lead to war." We do not doubt the genuineness of this indignation; but war, provided it rage in some neighboring territory, is popular in Nassau.

As far as we can make out from the excited paragraphs of the *Herald*—which leans to the Cuban insurgents—a Spanish steam-tug, the Maria Louisa, captured a well-known blockade-runner, the Yarra, near the entrance of Slaughter Harbor, and then landed a force of ninety to one hundred men, armed with bayonets and pistols, to capture her escaped captain and crew. They are said to have proceeded to the Great Stirrups Cay, and searched houses there. Subsequently they landed a force on Goat Cay, and searched the house of a planter named Johnson. The next day they visited Lignumvitæ Cay, and searched the house of Alexander Williams, planter, and altogether behaved as if they were in Cuba, and not on British territory. Lieutenant Dacres, of H. M. S. Cherub, and Mr. E. B. A. Taylor, a police magistrate, having been informed of these proceedings, took the matter up, and called upon the Spanish officer for an explanation, which was found eminently unsatisfactory, and a report on the subject has been sent home. If the facts are correctly stated, the Spanish Government will owe that of Great Britain an apology, and for the future must give stricter orders to its officers. Such occurrences as these, however, are too common in war to be a cause of more than local alarm.

PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY

Their Investigation into the Girard College System—The Evils no Longer Exist Under the New Administration—The Prisons in a Satisfactory Condition—The Aldermen, Rumsellers, Etc.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

This morning the Grand Jury came into Court, and, through their foreman, made the following, their final presentment, which will be found to contain matter of the deepest public importance:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Quarter Sessions of and for the City and County of Philadelphia. The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the City and County of Philadelphia for May Sessions, 1869, make the following as their presentment:—

Immediately upon receiving the charge of this Honorable Court the jury entered upon their duties, and since that time have patiently heard and carefully considered the evidence concerning 338 bills which were laid before them by the District Attorney. 192 of these have been returned as true bills; the other 146 have been ignored. In some of these cases the evidence was not, in the opinion of the jury sufficient to sustain the charge; but in most of them the charges themselves were of so trifling a character that they never should have been returned by the Aldermen to the Court. In all cases where with any good reason it could be done, the costs were put upon the prosecutor. Notwithstanding this, however, in the majority of them, the costs fell upon the county. When, in addition to this expense, it is considered that in many of these cases thus returned, either through the ignorance or the cupidity of the magistrate, the accused were committed to prison until released by the action of the Grand Jury, it will be seen that we have here an evil of no common magnitude; the remedy for which can only be found in a radical change in our system of magistracy, which should require first, that the committing magistrates (who are in reality judges both of the law and of the facts) should be chosen from those who are learned in the law; and, second, that they should receive a fixed and adequate salary for their services in place of the fees now charged by law. In further proof of the absolute necessity of such a change, the jury would refer to the last report of the Inspectors of the County Prison, in which it is stated that, in addition to all the bills ignored by grand juries in the year 1868, where the parties were out on bail (the number of which must have been large), "there were 7121 prisoners committed to prison for trial; of which number 550 were released by the ignoring of the bills by the grand juries, and 6072 were discharged by the committing magistrates; thus showing the startling fact *that nearly twelve-thirteenths of all those who were committed to prison were discharged without ever being brought to trial!*"

In pursuance of their duty the Grand Jury have visited the Penitentiary, the House of Refuge, and the Almshouse, in all of which institutions they were courteously received by the officers, and every facility afforded for the fullest investigation. As the result of these visits, they are pleased to report that they found all of these institutions in excellent condition. They saw nothing which seemed to require amendment, but, on the contrary, are of the opinion that the various executive officers are entitled to commendation and praise for the fidelity with which their duties are discharged.

Respecting Girard College, the jury learned that inasmuch as it is entirely educational, and in no sense reformatory in its character, it has not been deemed a part of the duty of previous grand juries to visit that institution. Nevertheless, in view of the statements made in the charge of the Court, and in accordance with the published request of President Allen, the jury felt that justice to the community, as well as to those who have the present management of its affairs, required them to make a particular and special investigation, that they might ascertain whether the abuses which were alleged to have existed under a former administration continued in any degree at the present time. For this purpose, without any previous notice, they visited the college on the 16th of the month, where they were courteously received by the President, who afforded them every facility for the prosecution of their inquiries. During their visit, which continued for several hours, the jury went into almost all of the rooms used by the pupils at the college, including the kitchens, dining-rooms, dormitories, study-rooms, play-rooms, and many others. They saw all of the boys at play, and afterwards at their dinner; they examined the President under oath touching the present discipline of the institution; they also examined one of the professors, who has been for many years connected with the college, one of the matrons, and three or four of the oldest boys, selected by the foreman of the jury, inquiring of them as to their food, their treatment by the officers, and generally as to whether there was now any good ground of complaint upon the part of the boys. The jury regret that the proper limits of this presentment will not admit of any extended statement of all that they saw and heard with so much satisfaction. The results of their investigation may, however, be briefly stated as follows:—

First. The rooms which were at one time used as lock-ups are now, like all the other rooms visited by the jury, perfectly clean and well ventilated.

Second. The boys are never confined in this or any other rooms for punishment; that system of discipline having been abandoned in the college since the retirement of the former President.

Third. The boys are never entirely deprived of any of their meals as a punishment, nor are they ever put upon bread and water for more than one meal consecutively.

Fourth. All the sanitary regulations of the college appear to be of the best character, the strongest attestation of which is to be found in the remarkable fact that there has been but one death during the past eighteen months, from the number of over five hundred pupils.

Upon the 13th of the month the jury visited the County Prison, carefully examining the various departments, all of which the jury found to be in a remarkably clean condition. They interrogated some of the officers and a number of the prisoners respecting the food and the treatment of the inmates; and discovered no good reason for complaint in either of these respects. In the female department everything was found to be in admirable order, with ample room to allow the allotment of a separate cell to each prisoner. This increased accommodation has been obtained by the addition of forty-two cells which was made some years ago, during which time there has been a marked improvement, both sanitary and moral, in this department, and a striking diminution of vagrancy and crime in the female population of our city, clearly proving that both of these are increased by the undue congregation of prisoners. In this connection the jury feel called upon to notice the invaluable services of one who for many years has been of the Board of Inspectors of this institution, and having taken the female department under his especial supervision, has devoted nearly all his time and much of his means in his truly benevolent efforts to ameliorate the condition of those who are here confined.

Respecting the male department, the jury regret to find that the crowded state of the prison has compelled the temporary abandonment of the system of separate confinement, and that even in the convict corridors two, three, and even four prisoners are placed in a single cell. This state of affairs cannot long continue without the most disastrous consequences, and the jury would earnestly recommend an extension of the accommodations in this department, as also the early erection of a house of correction, where those who are committed for minor offenses may be confined.

The jury find that those prisoners who by their good behavior merited favors were occasionally allowed some privileges not accorded to others, and they express their approval of such distinctions, as tending to good discipline and inciting to good behavior. They desire, however, to express their disapproval of the practice now so common of permitting indiscriminate visitors to those prisoners who are under sentence of death. Without desiring in the slightest degree to increase the punishment of these most unhappy persons, the jury are of the opinion that from the time of their sentence they should be considered practically as dead (so far as the outside world is concerned) as though execution had followed immediately upon the sentence of the court. The time mercifully allowed after condemnation should be spent in strict seclusion and no visitor should be permitted, excepting those of the spiritual adviser, the counsel, and occasionally those of the immediate family of the prisoner. All statements of conversation with the prisoner, or of his views and feelings, made through the public press, pander to a low and vicious taste in the community, and tend to make the convict a hero in the eyes of his former associates, whilst the accounts of religious experience, occasionally perhaps genuine, are generally the merest burlesques upon the Christian religion, and might very naturally lead to the conclusion that death upon the gallows was the surest way to eternal happiness. The jury therefore recommend a change in the prison rules in this respect.

The attention of the jury has been called to the prison-van used for the conveyance of prisoners from the County Prison to the court. From testimony given before them, they learn that the apartment in this conveyance is only eight feet long by four wide, and that into this space sometimes sixteen or seventeen persons are thrust, while there is no accommodation for females excepting the two seats at the back of the van, where they are exposed to the public gaze in passing through the streets. Were all these persons condemned criminals, mercy and humanity would call for better treatment; but when it is considered that many are entirely innocent of the crimes for which they have been arrested, the merest justice and common decency require that they should not thus be crowded into a stifling cell, or publicly exposed and disgraced on their way to the Court. The jury therefore recommend this matter to the attention of the Court.

Having made a special presentment in reference to the illegal sale of intoxicating drinks, the jury do not deem it necessary to add anything upon that subject. Respecting the scores and hundreds of places that are open every Sunday for the sale of liquor, as also the numerous disorderly and gambling houses which are maintained in defiance of the law, and to which attention was called by the Court, the jury find that, inasmuch as no class of public officers are charged with the duty of seeing that the laws in reference thereto are observed, it is scarcely possible to obtain proof of that which is so well known to exist. Our experience has shown that private citizens are not willing to become public prosecutors, unless the infraction of the law in some way materially affects their own private interests, and therefore it may be safely alleged that all general laws of this character, whose penalties are to be enforced only upon the voluntary evidence of private citizens, are, to a great extent, nullities upon the statute book. In the opinion of the jury, the efficiency of these laws would be greatly promoted by a change, making it the duty of police officers to report all breaches of the law which may come to their knowledge, and requiring the Mayor, as chief magistrate of the city, to take immediate action upon such report, by closing the house or taking such other proceedings as may be necessary to enforce the law.

T. C. HENRY, Foreman.

In reply Judge Allison expressed his pleasure at the prompt attention the jury had given to their duties, saying that at no time during the term was there a lack of business in the court occasioned by any tardiness on their part; they had returned 192 true bills, and now, upon the last day of the term, 166 had been already disposed of, leaving 26 untried, which had gone over upon strictly legal grounds.

In respect to the traffic in intoxicating liquors the special presentment they made a few days since met with his entire approval. It perhaps was too much to expect that private citizens should become public prosecutors in such a number of cases as would necessarily arise from the wholesale violation of the law upon the subject, and to grapple with so huge an offense.

The statutes legalizing the sale of rum were upon our books, and so long as they there remained we should search for the best method of administering, so as to afford security to the community. This he thought would be by the appointment of a class of competent officers, whose special duty it should be to watch the liquor dealers, and enforce a strict compliance with the law.

Their manner of inspecting the prisons had met with satisfactory results.

In his charge to them at the beginning of the term he had called their attention to Girard College, and was happy to find they had acted upon his suggestions. They had expressed doubts of their right to visit the institution in their inquisitorial capacity; but as this was a public charity, there could be no question of their right to make these investigations when they should seem to be required by abuse of power by those entrusted with its management.

It was a matter of great relief to find in their report that the crying evils which had been testified to by a number of our best citizens and had been the subject of consideration by our State Senate, no longer existed; and the community were to be congratulated that the system under which these evils prevailed had been abolished, and an entirely new one established.

Thanking them for their valuable services, he discharged the Grand Jury from further attendance.

A PEAT BOG.—An extraordinary occurrence took place in Crawford county a few days since. The Titusville *Herald* of June 1 states that a part of the track of the Oil Creek Railroad gave way near Gray's mills, and allowed one car to sink into a bed of quicksand. The break occurred where the track was laid across a peat bog, and took place while a gravel train which had been run on that part of the track was being unloaded. Three of the cars began to sink rapidly, in a few minutes after the work of unloading had commenced, and in a short time one of them was below the surface. An attempt was made to draw the other two on the track, but it failed, and during Sunday afternoon and yesterday the cars continued to sink, and at last accounts they were about twelve feet below the surface. About two hundred and twenty-five laborers were at work yesterday on the track, but the relaying of it has been found to be more difficult than was at first supposed. The bog is quite large; and where the track crosses it is about one hundred yards broad. It was sounded in several places yesterday, and found to be about thirty-eight feet deep.

"WHAT IS WANTED FIRST."—MISS ANTHONY, the practical-minded champion of the Boston workingwomen, does not believes the ballot to be the panacea for woman's wrongs, and says that "at the present time there is nothing I should more regret than the extension of the ballot to poor, ignorant, homeless women; and to those who advocate female suffrage, or who desire the ballot, I say we want bread, and clothes, and homes first, and after we can get as good pay for our work as the men do for theirs, and just as much pay for the same equal work, it will be time enough then for you to talk to us about wanting the ballot. Almost all women feel by instinct that their need is not the ballot, but homes."

MRS. LINCOLN.—At the end of a long letter to the *Tribune*, written from Paris, the author adds the following postcript:—"I can't resist the temptation. These two following items are translated from the Paris journals of the day:—'Sir Elihu Washburne, Ambassador of the United States, has arrived in Paris.' 'There is due talk of the impending marriage of Madame Lincoln, widow of the late President of the United States, with Count Schmidtville, Chamberlain of the Duke of Baden.'"

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Condition of Affairs in Cuba—Official Report from Rear-Admiral Hoff—Our Commerce with the Island.

High and Low Churchmen in Chicago—An Admonition from a Bishop.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Assistant Surgeons Wunderlich, Babrin, and Sherman have been ordered to Philadelphia for examination for promotion.

Assistant Surgeon Owen is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard, California.

Assistant Surgeon Gillespie is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Mohican.

Official Report from Admiral Hoff.

The Navy Department has received advices from Rear Admiral Hoff, dated Matanzas, May 27, in which he says he left Havana on the 20th ultimo, and arrived at Matanzas on the same day, where he and his officers were received and entertained by the officer of the jutisdiction at his palace.

The Admiral was much surprised to find that the feeling of animosity between the volunteers and the Cuban element was much less bitter than he had been led to believe at Havana. In fact, from appearances a stranger in Matanzas would never suspect a revolution was raging in the island, and American commerce, which is quite extensive here, is unmolested, and the merchants and shippers are carrying on their business as in times of peace.

FROM THE WEST.

An Episcopal Minister Admonished.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—The Rev. C. E. Cheney, rector of Christ Church in this city, has been notified by Bishop Whitehouse that unless he ceases his omission of the word "regenerate" in the baptismal service by Monday next, he will be tried, with the object of deposing him from the ministry. Mr. Cheney is a radical low churchman, one of the signers of the call for a protesting convention to be held here on the 16th instant, and he declares that he cannot sanction the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

Died.

Joseph M. Dake, proprietor of the largest bakery in the United States, died yesterday afternoon from apoplexy. He formerly resided at Pager Corners, and at Saratoga, N. Y.

Postal Figures.

Nearly six million letters were sent from the Chicago post office in May.

A Newly-Completed Railroad.

The Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company left here yesterday on an excursion to Council Bluffs, the terminus of the newly-completed road, which will be opened to travel on Monday. Among the party were D. Towance, Vice-President; J. Tillinghast, Superintendent; and William Courtright, Director of the New York Central Railroad.

The Associated Press.

It is understood that as a result of a recent meeting in Cincinnati, the Associated Press has decided to withdraw from connection with the New York Associated Press, on the ground that the latter have sold cable and commercial news to which the former are entitled, and that the Associated Press are making excessive and unreasonable demands for the future. The contract expires in August, and unless the New York Associated Press recedes, the Western Associated Press will make new arrangements.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Midshipmen's Ball—Reverdy Johnson's Return Dinner—The Confederate Dead.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—A large number of ladies and gentlemen who went yesterday from Baltimore to attend the midshipmen's ball at Annapolis last night, given to Mrs. Admiral Porter, have returned. All passed off to the fullest satisfaction.

Ex-Minister Reverdy Johnson returns in good health, looking well, and prepared to enjoy the grand dinner proffered him, to take place as soon as arrangements can be made by our city authorities.

The ceremony of strewing flowers on the graves of the Confederate dead in Loudon Park Cemetery takes place this afternoon.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June 5—11 A. M.—Consols for money opened at 92¾; Consols for account, 92¾. United States five-twenty bonds of '62 are quiet at 80½. Stock markets quiet. Erie Railroad 18¾. Illinois Central, 95.

FRANKFORT, June 5—11 A. M.—U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1862, 86⅜@⅝ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—11 A. M.—The cotton market opens firmer but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs market opens steady. Wheat, 9s. 7d. per cental for California White, and 8s. 8d. for No. 2 red Western. Flour, 28s. 6d per bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 27s. 6d. per quarter for Canadian. Oats, 3s. 4d. per bushel. Peas, 37s. 6d. per 504 pounds. Barley, 5s. per bushel. Provision market opens steady. Pork, 99s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess; beef, 90s. per tierce of 304 pounds for extra prime mess. Lard, 71s. 6d. per cwt. Cheese, 81s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 61s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

PARIS, June 5—11 A. M.—Rentes, 71f. 22c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	192¾	West. Union Tel.	42⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	29	Cleveland Tol. RR.	114
Ph. and Rea. R.	99	Mil. & St. Paul R.	77⅜
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	114⅞	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	88¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	102	Adams Express	60
Chi. and N. W. com.	92⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	31⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref.	104	United States	66⅜
Chi. and R. I. R.	121½	Tennessee 6s, new	64½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	158½	Gold	138⅝
Pacific Mail Steam.	83½	Market dull.	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, June 5, 1869.

Currency in the loan market continues ample for all the purposes of trade and speculation. Most of the demand at present is for the latter purpose, all classes of stocks being quite active. The recent advance in the price of the Philadelphia and Erie has been, and still continues, a mystery to many, some attributing the rise to the skilful manipulations of the stock ring, and others to the recent change in the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On this subject we give our readers what information we possess, and which can be relied on as perfectly authentic, at the same time disclaiming all connection with "bulls" and "bears" alike.

By the original lease the Pennsylvania Railroad Company engaged to work the Philadelphia and Erie road for 70 per cent. of the gross receipts. By this arrangement the former company lost last year $83,174·55. At the same time, in consequence of insufficiency of rolling stock, the business of the road was greatly neglected. Under these circumstances the stockholders of the Erie road have withdrawn their claim to the 30 per cent., and expect to largely increase the receipts by affording the lessees a fair chance of working it effectually without ruinous loss. The dividend to the original stockholders will be based on the profits of the road.

Another change has also been effected in the management of the Philadelphia and Erie Road. Until recently, the State held $3,500,000 of its bonds, which have been transferred to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Philadelphia and Erie Companies jointly guaranteeing the payment of these bonds in thirty-five years. To meet all their debts, the Philadelphia and Erie Company have issued $20,000,000 in bonds at 6 per cent. gold interest, which will be thrown on the market to meet liabilities as they mature. These bonds are redeemable in fifty years, or in 1920. By this plan the Directors will fund the entire debt of the company, and judging by the favor with which these bonds have been received, and the rapid rise in the market value of the stock, there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of the movement.

U. S. securities are steady but quiet. Gold opened at 138⅝, fell as low as 138½, and was quoted on Third street at 138⅝ at 12 M.

The Stock market is dull and drooping. State loans sold at 104¼ for the first series, and 107 for the second do. City 6s were steady at 100@100½ for the new issues. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 99½.

Reading Railroad was sold at 49½; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 58; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56½; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 45; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 39@38¾; Philadelphia and Erie was depressed at 33½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 42½.

Canal stocks were without improvement. Lehigh was sold at 36½.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares nothing was done. 48 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 12 for Hestonville.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	138½	11·28 A. M.	138⅝
10·10 "	138½	11·45 "	138⅝
10·15 "	138½	11·46 "	138⅝
11·18 "	138½		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121½@121⅝; do. 1862, 122½@122¾; do. 1864, 117@117⅛; do. 1865, 118½@118¾; do. 1865, new, 119¾@120; do. 1867, new, 119¾@120; do. 1868, 119½@119¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109½@109¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106⅞@107¼; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 138¾@138⅝; Silver, 131@133.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 121¾@122; 5-20's of 1862, 122¼@122½; do., 1864, 117½@117⅝; do., Nov., 1865, 118¼@118½; do., July, 1865, 119¾@120; do., 1867, 119⅝@120; do., 1868, 119⅝@119⅞; 10-40s, 109¼@109½. Pacifics, 107@107¼. Gold, 138⅝.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121½@121⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 122¼@122⅝; do. 1864, 116⅞@117⅜; do. 1865, 118¼@118⅝; do. July, 1865, 119¾@120; do. July, 1867, 119⅜@119⅞; do. July, 1868, 119⅝@119⅞; 5s, 10-40, 109@109¼. Gold, 138⅝@138¾.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The Government market was extremely quiet, the demand for investment being moderate, if not light, while the relations of prices on both sides the Atlantic left no margin for shipment, curtailing the usual large inquiry from the foreign bankers. Bonds under these influences yielded about one-eighth per cent., but were firm at the decline, holders showing no uneasiness, and not being disposed to sell. The following were the closing street quotations:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 117⅛@117¾; do., coupon, 121¾@122; do., Five-twenties, registered, 116¾@117; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122¾@123¼; do. do., coupon, 1864, 116⅞@117⅛; do. do., coupon, 1865, 118¾@118⅞; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119⅞@119¾; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119¾@119¾; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119⅛@119½; United States 5s, Ten-forties, registered, 108@108¼; do. do., coupon, 109@109¼; currency bonds, 107½@107¾.

"The scarcity of bond and commercial bills produced considerable activity in foreign exchange towards the close of banking hours, remitters being desirous of sending by the Saturday steamer as usual. Under this demand the prime bankers advanced their rates one-eighth per cent.

"The falling off in the supply of bond bills having strengthened exchange there was a firmer tone to the gold market, which was encouraged by a renewal of the 'bull' speculation and a covering of speculative short sales. There was little excitement, however, the stock market absorbing the attention of the general class of operators. At a meeting of the Gold Exchange to-day the special committee reponed the failure of efforts to consolidate with the Stock Exchange.

"There was a rather more active demand for cash gold, and the currency advanced in transactions for carrying commanded only 5@7 per cent. up to Clearing House time, and from 3 to 7 per cent. in the afternoon. The disbursements of coin interest today were $345,205."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 5.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barque Antioch, from Callao; barque Charaval, from Malta; schr Lucy Alexander, from Ponce, P. R.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, June 5.—Arrived, steamships Australasian and Etna, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....81 | 2 P. M.....86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Brooks, New York, John P. Ohl.
Steamer James S. Green, Pease, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig S. P. Smith, Knowlton, Bangor, J. E.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Preaching.

The following is an extract from the sermon preached before the Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania, in this city, May 12, by Rev. Phillips Brooks:—

"And what shall we say of Preaching? Only that if men can preach, and preach the very truth of Christ, year after year, and yet souls, thirsty for the water of life, sit at the dry mouths of their well-built channels and thirst in vain for help and salvation, then it must be that the mere telling of the Truth as the mind can understand it and the lips can speak it, is not necessarily the communication of the Gospel Life. If we claim 'the Gospel' as the invariable ministration of Christ to the willing soul, then by 'the Gospel' we must mean, as indeed we ought to mean, something more than mere facts stated most clearly from the most reverend and orthodox pulpit in the land; something more than mere preaching, preaching vitalized by some deeper personal power which alone gives it its effect. We talk of sensational preaching. We are rather fond of talking of it and decrying it in our Church. When we rightly decry it we decry preaching that is only sensational. All preaching at first, and simply as preaching, is sensational. It can create only sensation, which is valueless unless it become afterwards the medium of perceptions and faiths, which alone are the real life.

"And so we put all machinery aside from highest to lowest, and still look for the true communication of life. And is the thing which we know exists, and always infallibly recognize, hard to find, hard to define. Why should it not be? If behind muscles and blood and brain, you know that there is a vital force, which utters itself through them, but which is another thing than they, which would live even if they were dead, then it is not strange to say that behind all morality, and order, and rites, and work, and preaching, there is a vital power of the Church, which utters itself through them, but which is another thing than they, without which they were dead, but which might live though every one of them should die. That life-power is Christ always entering into the Church, as truth, and guidance, and love: and always passing out from the Church into humanity by the otherwise dead functions, vitalized by Him, of teaching, and government, and active work.

It seems perhaps vague and unsatisfactory, but it is not strange, as we just now suggested in relation to the physical economy, that life should be able to manifest itself only through a certain machinery, and yet be something entirely distinct and different from all machinery. And so it is in the Church. The priest moves silently without the bells, but the priest is before and above the bells, and they do not move at all without him. And just this analogy I would trace in all our instances. Integrity must be filled with its true motive, the love of God and Christ, or it is not vital. The Church system must be aflame with holy zeal and purpose, or it too is dead. The rites and ceremonies must be clearly significant of truth, and not, like the malignant ritualism of our day, significant of error, nor, like the tawdry ritualism of our day, significant of nothing, a ghost of dead incantations. And our preaching must be full of the spirit as well as true to the letter of the Gospel, or no life passes out of the living Church to make a dead world live. Christ, by whom the Church lives in herself, must be the vitality of every energy which she uses to communicate her life to His mankind."

CITY RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

—The following churches will take the vote on lay delegation on the days named:—Nazareth, June 7; Asbury, 8; Eleventh Street, 9; Haines Street, Germantown, 9; Bethel and Frankford, 10; Union, Twelfth Street, and Siloam, 11; Green Street, 14; Salem, 15; Nineteenth Street, Wharton Street, Front Street, and Scott, 16; Fifth Street, Tabernacle, and Cohocksink, 17; Trinity and Summerfield, 19; Kensington, Port Richmond, and Central, 21; Broad Street and Sixteenth Street (Hedding), 22; St. John's, Twentieth Street, Mt. Zion, Manayunk, St. George's, and Fitzwater Street, 23; Thirty-eighth Street, 24; Ebenezer and Fortieth Street, 24; St. Paul's, 29.

—A general meeting of the lay members (male and female) of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at the Green Street Church (above Tenth), on next Tuesday evening, 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, to confer on the important subject of lay representation. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev. T. T. Tasker, Sr., and others.

—A note from Rev. Dr. Alday, dated at Liverpool, England, May 18th, has been received, announcing the safe arrival at that point of himself and travelling companions, Rev. C. H. Payne, Rev. W. V. Kelly, with Amos Phillips and Richard Jennings, Esqs.

—We are informed that the friends of the new enterprise at Broad and Spring Garden streets intend holding a Floral and Strawberry Festival in the hall, northeast corner Broad and Spring Garden streets, on Thursday evening, June 10.

—There is to be a festival and fair in aid of the Hestonville church, commencing on the 16th inst.

—A meeting of the Historical Society will be held at No. 1018 Arch street on next Monday evening.

—An anniversary is to be held at the Old People's Home, on Lehigh avenue, on the 16th inst.

—The interest is still increasing in relation to the work of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union. Next Monday afternoon will be held the regular meeting for the present month at No. 1018 Arch street. Mrs. Wittenmyer is now superintending the publication of her first annual report.

—The Mariners' Bethel Church have selected Union Grove, on the West Jersey R. R., again this year as the place for their excursion.

—Rev. J. Stiles, pastor of the M. E. Church at Gloucester City, N. J., baptized twelve candidates in the Delaware river on last Sabbath morning. Two more were dedicated to Christ by the usual mode before service and twenty-two after morning preaching. Twelve were read into full connection in the evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—At a meeting of the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia, on the 20th of May, in the Presbyterian church at Forestville, Bucks county, Pa., Mr. J. B. Krewson, a member of the class recently graduated at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, was set apart to the work of the ministry by the "laying on of hands," and installed as pastor of the Forestville church.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. L. Withrow of Philadelphia, the Rev. S. M. Andrews, D. D., of Doylestown, gave the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. A. M. Woods, of Hartsville, gave the charge to the people.

—At the same meeting, the Presbytery, at the request of the Rev. S. R. Anderson, dissolved the pastoral relation existing between him and the churches of Bensalem, Newportville, and Aurora.

—The annual meeting of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America will be held on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Mission House, No. 907 Arch street. Officers to be elected.

—The annual meeting of the Board of Education will be held next Friday afternoon, when officers of the Board will be chosen.

—The anniversary exercises of the Clinton Street Church on last Sunday evening were highly interesting, and followed on the two succeeding evenings by a floral and strawberry festival.

UNIVERSALIST.

—To-morrow night Rev. M. Leonard will preach at the Lombard Street Church on the Universalist opinion of human destiny.

—Rev. Dr. Brooks will preach in the morning at the Church of the Messiah, Broad and Locust streets, on the suggestive question "Shall rum ruin us?" and on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday a Strawberry Festival will be held in the lecture-room of the church.

BAPTIST.

—Rev. Mr. Gubelmann, pastor of the First German Church, baptized three persons on Sunday last.

—Eight were baptized by the pastor, Rev. A. H. Lung, into the fellowship of the Third Church, Germantown, on Lord's Day, May 23.

—The Third Baptist Church, South Second street, has just been recarpeted, rewindow-shaded, and renovated. It was opened last Sunday in all the freshness of a newly-constructed interior.

—Rev. I. F. Stidham, the pastor at the Falls of Schuylkill, baptized one person on Sunday last. The Falls Church will give their usual strawberry festival on June 3, 4, and 5.

—The Quarterly Meeting of the Baptist Ministerial Conference will be held at Schuylkill Falls on Tuesday, June 8, at 10½ A. M. Essay by R. B. Cook, "Woman's Work in the Church." Exegesis, by R. F. Young, on Luke x, 50. Skeletons, on 2 Cor. v. 17, by J. S. Gubelmann and W. S. Goodno, and on John i, 11, by Jabez Ferris and W. E. Cornwell.

—The anniversary exercises of the Crozer Theological Seminary will take place at the seminary building, Upland, near Chester, Pa., on Wednesday, June 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The annual address will be delivered by Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., of New York.

—The ladies of the Enon Baptist Church will hold a strawberry and musical festival, in Washington Hall, southwest corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets, on Tuesday evening, June 15, 1869. They appeal to the friends of the church in this city and vicinity to aid them in this enterprise. No pains will be spared to make it worthy of patronage. One was also begun in the meeting-house of the Baptist Church, Broad street, Beverly, New Jersey, on Friday, June 4, and is to continue through the coming week.

CATHOLIC.

—The congregation of St. Malachi's Church, Eleventh street, above Master, are in great expectancy as to the grand concert to be given on next Thursday in conjunction with their fine new organ, to which we made reference yesterday. It promises to be an interesting entertainment, and both Father Kelly, the pastor of the church, and his flock, have reason to congratulate themselves on the possession of so fine an instrument, which is one of the best yet made at the manufactory of the Messrs. Knauff.

—A grand concert of sacred music will be given on the evening of the 20th inst., at St. Dominic's Church, Holmesburg, under the direction of the leader of St. Michael's choir.

EPILCOPALIAN.

—Rev. R. C. Matlack delivered a lecture in the Church of the Nativity recently, his subject being "A week in Naples." The lecture was the third and last of a course delivered for the benefit of the Sunday-school improvement fund. The audience room was well filled, and much satisfaction was expressed by those who heard the effort.

—The annual report of the Parish Association has been presented to the congregation of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and is replete with matters of interest. The Sunday-schools and Bible classes of the church and chapel have been very prosperous during the past year, and show an increase of 12 teachers and 113 scholars. The average attendance in good weather has been very large. The whole number is, teachers, 115; scholars, 1790. The sewing schools, mothers' meeting, and night schools have all been well attended, and have been eminently useful.

—Trinity Chapel, under the charge of the Rev. R. N. Thomas, has been more prosperous than ever. The changes in the arrangement of the building have added to the efficiency of its schools, and a faithful and energetic corps of teachers have carried them on with vigor and success. The library has received during the past year donations of 400 valuable volumes. It now numbers in all about 1000. In connection with the library, a Young Men's Meeting has been held at the chapel every Tuesday evening since the 1st of May. These meetings are intended to be social and instructive. Various monthly and weekly periodicals are taken, and the library is thrown open. The first part of the evening is appropriated to reading and amusements, and the latter part to a lecture on an interesting subject by some one of the lecturers of the city. The meeting has thus far been most successful. The amount appropriated by the parish to support the chapel was $2071, and the sum collected at the chapel services, and by means of its organizations and efforts, amounted to $272·42. The official acts of the minister were as follows:—Infant baptisms, 28; adults, 5; confirmed, 34; marriage, 1; burials, 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Our citizens will have an opportunity on Monday evening next of hearing Dr. F. R. Lees, the eloquent temperance lecturer of England. He will deliver under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Concert Hall, his popular lecture entitled "Objections Answered." Dr. Lees has attained a world-wide reputation as a writer and comes to us with the highest recommendations from England. His wit and eloquence have been much applauded in our Eastern cities.

—The Philadelphia Trust and Mission Society will hold a Union meeting in the Presbyterian Church Manayunk, on Sabbath evening, the 6th, at 8 o'clock. Several addresses will be made. Public invited.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL CHURCH NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Southern Presbyterian Assembly, meeting in Mobile, is presided over by Stuart Robinson, D. D., notorious during the war for his aid and sympathy extended so publicly to the Rebels that our Government banished him from the country. This is a testimonial of their appreciation of his conduct then. It was reported that the number of ministers had decreased; but an annual accession of 30 or 40 from the seminaries may be expected for the next six years. The contributions of the past year have increased 50 per cent. It was decided to be an infraction of rules for a minister to supply permanently a church of any other denomination. They evidently do not believe in the practicability of silently molding other religious bodies. It was reported that there was no practicable way of co-operating with the Northern Church on the matter of labor with the Freedmen. It will be remembered that the only plan which the Southern Presbyterians would agree to was that they should do the work, providing the men, while their Northern brethren should supply the means. It was reported that their Union Theological Seminary in Virginia had taught 26 students during the year.—*Independent.*

—A Pittsburg presbytery sent an overture to the General Assembly on the treatment of Chinese. But the members of the Assembly from California deprecated any action on the subject, denying that there was any such ill-feeling on the Pacific coast towards Chinamen, except on the part of a few ignorant Irishmen. We are very glad to learn this pleasing state of things, and that prejudice of race is not there carried beyond Christian limits; and we are especially delighted to learn of this happy state of things, as it was so contrary to what has been represented here by tourists. By the way, what did the San Francisco *Methodist Advocate* mean, speaking of the effort to educate the Chinese in San Jose, and of the burning of the church there because its members kept up a Chinese school, when it said that the greatest difficulty there was the ill-will of those who claimed to represent the highest form of Christian culture? It could not have meant the Unitarians or Congregationalists, as they have no church in San Jose: and, of course, it could not have meant the New School Presbyterians, who have a membership of 180, and have just purchased the largest bell ever cast on the Pacific coast. Probably the reference was to the Roman Catholics.—*Independent.*

—The Reformed Presbyterian Synod (O. S.) has been meeting in Newburg, New York. Nothing of special interest was done, although to outsiders it was interesting to notice the opposition to a proposal to raise a fund for superannuated ministers, as being an immoral insurance scheme. It was urged with great force that the Church needed all its money to press forward missionary work, and that such passages as "take no thought for your life," etc., precluded such untrustful schemes.

—The *Advance* says:—"'Pilgrim's' use of the well-known western-coined phrase 'Presbygational,' to denote the mongrel Wisconsin system of ecclesiasticism—part Congregational and part Presbyterian—necessitates the editor of the *Congregationalist* to explain his correspondent's word to the editor of the *Universalist*, who puzzled over it in vain. He might have added that another but similar mode of denoting the hermaphrodite system is by compounding the denominations in opposite order, and calling it 'Congreterian.' That the more usual form should be 'Presbygetarian,' putting the Presbyterian element first, is probably due to the same anomaly which calls the State Convention, composed of 124 Congregational and 13 Presbyterian Churches, 'The Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin'!"

—The United Presbyterian Mission among the Copts of Egypt has been established but fourteen years, and has been very feebly manned for about half of that time; and yet, although much of the work has been preparatory, very satisfactory progress has been made. There are now 10 missionaries, of whom 2 are laymen; three young ladies, who are teachers of female schools; and about 40 native agents, who labor as colporteurs, teachers, and native preachers. The number of chief stations from Alexandria to Assouan are eight, which are surrounded by numerous out-stations. The number of communicants is over 200. The schools are 14, in which about 600 children of all sorts are learning the elements of a Christian education. They have a theological school, in which 22 men are training for the holy ministry; and a press, which is engaged in giving a Christian literature to the people; and, what is perhaps more indicative of the extent and nature of the work, from 8000 to 10,000 Bibles and Christian books have been distributed—sold, not given away—annually in the past 8 years.

—The receipt of $12,628 during April relieves the United Presbyterian Missionary Society of immediate anxiety.

BAPTIST.

—The Cincinnati *Advocate* denies the assertion of the Baptist Bible Union that Methodist scholars are engaged in aiding in the translation of the Immersionist version. Of those whose names are given as Methodists it says that Dr. Strickland has joined the Presbyterians, and that the names of others are not found in the official minutes.

—The American Freewill Baptists have 4 mission churches in India, whose membership is 191. Of these 53 have been added the past year by baptism, mostly to the Jellasore Church. There are 600 children in the Sabbath Schools.

—"E. T. D." writes to the *Watchman and Reflector:* "For two and a half years past the congregation of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia have listened to a series of lectures delivered by Dr. Boardman, upon the life and public ministry of our Lord, being a harmony of four Gospels, and chronologically arranged. Eighty-seven lectures have been already delivered. These have proved exceedingly interesting and instructive, and have afforded an opportunity for each Sunday School teacher and Bible instructor to obtain in his own handwriting a condensed and systematic history of our Lord's mission on earth, with each recorded miracle and parable in just the order of their occurrence. The attendance upon these lectures has been constantly increasing, until, the lecture-room becoming too small to accommodate the members, they have repaired to the main audience-room, where, on each Wednesday evening, are assembled a large audience, with Bible in hand, comparing the accounts as given by the different evangelists. At no period in the history of the Church has a deeper interest been manifested in the study of the word of God than now, and although the preparatory labor has been equal to that for the Sabbath, it is believed to have been the means of awakening the impenitent, and preparing the heart for the reception of that religion which the Great Teacher came from heaven to establish."

EPISCOPAL.

—In 1860 there were 70 Episcopal clergymen in South Carolina. There are now but 40 at work. Then the funds of the church were worth $560,000. Now they have all gone in the wreck of Confederate bonds.

—The Bishop of London, following in the steps of his predecessor, has issued a pastoral, which was read throughout his diocese last Sabbath, appealing for fresh subscriptions to the fund for the diffusion of the Gospel amongst the masses. He recounts what has already been effected by means of it, and says that a population increasing at the rate of 40,000 a year must be provided with spiritual ordinances, and that neglect is fraught with peril to the Church and State in all their relations. About £620,000 of the million originally contemplated has yet to be raised.

—The Ritualists are striking out fresh developments. We had lately an open-air procession through a part of the East End of London, and now we have to report that at Falmouth the funeral of a young woman has afforded an opportunity for another exhibition of the same kind. It was preceded by a person carrying a cross twelve feet high; and in the church during the burial service incense was used. The novelty of the proceeding drew together a large crowd, who greeted the officiating clergyman with groans, hisses and laughter. A scuffle followed, in the course of which the rector's surplice was torn.

—The Rev. Jolin Tate, rector of an Episcopal church in Columbus, Ohio, having lately introduced some ritualistic observances into his church, Bishop McIlvaine, his diocesan, signified his objections, and desired their discontinuance. Mr. Tate declined to comply, and has been presented by the Bishop for trial, on the following charges:—1. "Violation of his engagement to conform to the doctrines and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." 2. "Violation of the solemn promise and vow made at his ordination, of reverent obedience to his Bishop, and of following his godly admonition, and of submitting himself to his godly judgment." The American Church Union, in New York city, are to provide and compensate Mr. Tate's counsel in the trial.

—There are in process of erection in the diocese of Maine seven churches, beside the Cathedral church, says the *Churchman.*

METHODIST.

—The Methodist Foreign Mission Board ask their patrons to give them $190,000 during the four months beginning with May. The friends of the American Board contributed that amount last year in two months.

—One of the Methodist papers, in alluding to the itinerant character of the clergy of that denomination, who are transferred every two or three years from one church to another, states that they are subjected to an annual expense of more than $1,000,000 for moving. Not a small item to come out of their small salaries. This does not include breakage and repairs, of which Dr. Franklin says that "three moves are equal to one fire."—*New York Observer.*

—A large meeting in favor of lay delegation was held in Pittsburg, May 24. Addresses were made by Bishops Simpson and Kingsley.

—It is stated that the Methodists in this country are building an average of one and a half church edifices a day.

—The corner-stone of a new church edifice was laid at Birdsborough, in this State, May 15. The building is to cost $7000.

—The *Journal of Commerce* throws it in the teeth of the radicals that at the Conference of the African Methodists held lately in Newburg, N. Y., forty colored clergymen should have been "quartered among the colored people at the expense of the whole people of the place." Why African Methodists should not have entertained African Methodists, just as Baptists entertain Baptists, we are not told. And it is certainly some improvement on old times if other churches aid in the expense.—*Independent.*

—About 120 years ago there were 101 Nonconformist places of worship in Wales. Now there are 2800. During the last 18 years the Calvinistic Methodists of Wales have built 321 new chapels, the Independents 118, and the Baptists 142. Taking Horace Mann's estimate that a people needs church-sitting for 58 per cent. of its population in order to be abundantly supplied, we find that the poor Nonconformists of Wales exceed this provision by 2270.

—The revival in Richmond, Ind., continues to be of a remarkable character. Over 200 probationers have been added during the past 60 days to Grace Methodist Church. The interest among the Friends is very good, their meetings being very similar to those of the other denominations. Mrs. Frame, one of the Society of Friends, is one of the most acceptable preachers. Presbyterians and Methodists are vieing with each other, it is said, for the privilege of having her preach to their different congregations.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—On Sunday evening last the Rev. John Hall, D. D., preached in Mr. Beecher's church, Brooklyn. On the same evening Mr. Beecher held service at the Plymouth Bethel. The complaint that when a stranger occupies the Plymouth pulpit the audience thins out before the embarrassed clergyman's face, did not hold good in this case. The throng was dense, filling every seat, and crowding the vestibule. The discourse was plain, practical, and cogent—a warm-hearted and affectionate appeal. Dr. Hall is a Gospel minister of the old-fashioned type, taking a text and sticking to it like wax. He was heard with profit and delight, and will be welcomed in the same place with the heartiest hospitality the next time.

—The Congregational Association of Michigan held its twenty-eighth annual meeting in East Saginaw. In the opening sermon by the last moderator, President Morrison, of Olivet College, the statement was made that Michigan has in its churches sittings for 220,000 of its population of 620,000. The association reported 167 churches, with over 10,000 members, and 12,000 children in its Sabbath Schools. An important movement was made to establish in each local conference a committee on pastoral supply—a sort of bulky presiding eldership, which should provide preachers for the pulpits. The American and Foreign Christian Union was represented by a pastor from Detroit, who asserted the Papist confessional is a place where servant-girls are encouraged to tell all the family secrets of those for whom they labor; and he told, very confidentially, a few things about the "private" operations of the Union in teaching the children of Papists. But the Association voted in effect not to send its aid till a full exhibit had been made of its affairs. Dr. Ballard, of Detroit, read a paper on amusements, which was made the pastoral address to the churches. There was not during the meeting a single prayer or speech remarkable mainly for its length.—*Independent.*

—Since March 1, 1868, six Congregational churches have been organized in California, with an aggregate membership of sixty persons. Nine church edifices have been built, six of which are finished, and the three others are ready for dedication. Besides these, two that were commenced the year previous were finished and dedicated during the present year. The aggregate cost of these eleven churches exceeds $40,000; debt on the same not over $5000. During the last five years twenty-eight churches have been organized, of which nine are self-supporting, twenty church edifices built, and three parsonages, at a cost of over $80,000, three young men licensed to preach, four ordained, and eight installed. Of the forty-five Congregational churches in California, thirty-six were organized under the auspices of the American Home Missionary Society. Only eight of the forty-five have worked on without Home Mission help. Twenty-five of these once missionary churches have houses of worship, and five have parsonages.—*Congregationalist.*

CATHOLIC.

—Bishop Rosecrans offers to have perpetual mass said till the end of the world for all persons who shall contribute $25 for St. Joseph Cathedral, Columbus, Ohio. Or the benefit of the mass may be applicable, at the option of the donor, to any other person, living or dead.

—The 30 Romanist priests in the capital of Madagascar seem to be meeting with little success. The London Missionary Society, at its late anniversary, protested against the appointment of an Anglican bishop of Madagascar, as tending to excite discords among the recent converts.

—Dean McNeil lately stated in a public meeting in England that in 1801 the Romanists formed 34 per cent. of the population of Great Britain, while now they are only 17 per cent. The reason is evident: they have been driven to this country.

—The Protestant Congress, which assembled at Worms May 31, was attended by twenty thousand persons, including representatives from all the States of Germany. The Congress, by a unanimous vote, resolved against Papal exhortations to return to the Roman Church, and in condemnation of the encyclical letter and syllabus. The idea of the formation of a united German Church is mooted.

—The Marquis of Bute has built a hospital for lepers at Jerusalem, in token of gratitude for his conversion to Roman Catholicism.

—The new Roman Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in Brooklyn, was dedicated by Bishop Laughlin May 23d.

—We regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. Joseph Cullen, of St. Mary's, Stockton-on-Tees. The deceased priest had been stationed at St. Mary's for thirteen years, and was beloved by his flock and respected by all who knew him. His funeral took place on Monday, the 3d of May, and was attended by the Bishop of Hexham, a large number of clergy, about 2000 of the laity, and 300 children. The sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Canon Knight.—*London Tablet.*

—The Congregation of Rites issues a decree confirming the steps taken for the beatification of the Venerable Anna Maria Taigi, and the previous decree of the 16th March. Several most wonderful instances of cure by her intercession have, it is said, come before the congregation. The Pope takes the deepest interest in the process of this holy matron, who predicted his elevation to the Popedom, his trials, his sufferings, and his triumphs.

UNITED BRETHREN.

—The General Conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met in quadrennial session in Lebanon, on the 26th inst. The body is composed of three delegates from each annual conference, 35 of which conferences are already organized, 12 being mission conferences. The number of home and foreign mission fields is 273; of houses of worship therein, 198; of Sabbath Schools, 590, with 3425 teachers and 22,764 scholars. Among the measures recommended by the Secretary is the proposition to open missions in the Chinese population of California, and also one in Germany. A mission commenced some years ago near Shengay, on the West African coast, will probably be abandoned, or at least suspended. The question of lay representation came up; and it was decided best to let the Methodists inaugurate the plan. The engrossing topic was the question of modifying the discipline of the Church so as to allow members of secret societies to maintain fellowship with the Church. This was debated for 24 full hours, much effort being made at least to allow members to be connected with the minor temperance societies, if not with Masonry; but this was regarded as an entering wedge, and the rule maintained that any member who persists in his connection with a secret society, after being reproved for his fault, "shall no longer be considered a member of our Church."

CITY ITEMS.

JUDGING FROM THE GREAT DEMAND FOR OUR FINE CUSTOMER-MADE CLOTHING, THE PEOPLE have become convinced that not only THE LETTER CARRIERS could have saved

$5·90

had they purchased their uniforms at this house, but the difference in our prices, *compared with those of other houses* in this city, is at least

$5·90

in favor of CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, is most favorably known all over the country. Unsurpassed in its management, it has few equals in extent, or in its thousand contrivances for the comfort and pleasure of its guests.

ATTEND TO THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION, and check the disease in its incipiency by using JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a safe remedy for all affections of the Lungs and Bronchia. Sold everywhere.

A BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.—The *First National Bank,* on Tuesday, placed in their vault one of MARVIN & CO.'s *Chrome Iron Spherical Burglar Proof Safes,* which was purchased from their agent, Mr. Hervy Herman, formerly of this place.

The safe was sold to the Bank subject to such test as the Directors saw fit to put it to. They invited machinists and others to try their hands at safe breaking and boring. The Bank employed *Major Epley,* one of the best machinists in this section of the country, to "drill the safe *if possible.*" The Major, with the assistance of his son, spent several hours in preparing his drills and tools, and having secured a strong leverage, went to work, and after entirely using up his drills, and hardly making an impression on the safe, gave his opinion that drilling through, inside of two weeks, was out of the question.

The safe was then attacked with heavy sledges. Messrs. *Small, Billmeyer & Co.* were called upon for three of their best *Blacksmith Strikers,* who were furnished with heavy sledges. After placing the safe in the middle of the sidewalk, where they commenced whacking away in regular forge style, dealing blows that were heard for squares, but with no effect on the safe. It may be imagined with what strength they dealt their blows, when they were sufficient to crack the *sledge* and render it useless. The trial created quite an excitement, and all were satisfied that a *Burglar-Proof Safe* had at last been found.—*York Democratic Press.*

WHITE STONE CHINA CHAMBER SETS, ten Pieces, only $3·50. These Sets are equal to any $5·50 Sets in the market. KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA TEA SETS.—Forty-six pieces (cups with handles), $5.
Forty-four pieces (cups with handles), $4.
All best quality, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE STONE CHINA DINNER SETS, 76 pieces, $15; 106 pieces, $25·77, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—We have arranged one portion of our store exclusively for cheap Goods, and intend in future to place in this department any article which may be in the least old style or imperfect, and will sell them regardless of cost. No. 1218 Chesnut street.

One thousand odd Castor Bottles, cut glass, 38c. each. Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

GLASSWARE.—At Kerr's China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street. The largest stock of Glassware in this country. You cannot fail to make a selection from our immense assortment. Tumblers, 38c. to $25 per dozen; Goblets, $1·50 to $100 per dozen; Decanters, $1 to $75 per pair.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH CHINA.—Dinner Sets, 115 pieces, $30; 100 pieces, $75, at KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA, Dinner Plates, 9½ inches, fper dozen, $1·50. Kerr's China Hall, No. 1248 Chesnut street.

THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE.—One of the most striking features in the new Parham Sewing Machine is the ease with which it works, thus enabling the lady operator to use it without detriment to health or disorganization of the bodily functions. This is a very important peculiarity, but it is only one of many in the construction of the Parham, which stamp it as decidedly the best, most simple, and reliable sewing machine yet invented. It is noiseless in operation; makes the best work on every description of materials; is adapted for a greater range of work than any in the market; is elegant in style and finish; is durably constructed, and taxes so little the strength and energies of the operator as to make the exercise in using it both pleasant and healthful. Combining as it does *all the good qualities of the best machines in the market* with the many entirely new improvements not found in any other, it is the very perfection of sewing machine mechanism, and all who desire a sewing machine should inspect it before making their selections. A number of them are in constant operation at the salesrooms of the Parham, No. 704 Chesnut street, where they are cordially exhibited to all who desire to examine them.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

A BURGLAR STRUCK.

We've told you several times before,
With lame poetic feet,
About the Safes that MARVIN makes,
To all intents complete.

With wondrous combination locks
That every art defy
To break, or open, or explode,—
And then, they're always dry.

A burglar came along one day
To see them on the sly,
Those massive things he couldn't force;
He'd know the reason why.

He'd had experience of bars,
In prison van had jolted;
But when he saw those locks and bolts
He tore *his* locks and bolted.

The Safe they call THE SPHERICAL
With anguish made him grin;
He'd never learned the use of globes,
And couldn't get drilled in!

Sphericals and other Safes for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 Chesnut street.

THE NEW

SUMMER RESORT

Near at Hand—Easy of Access.

Comfort for the Millions.

Defiance to the Hot Weather.

BATHING, FISHING, HUNTING, AND RIDING SUITS.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SUMMER,

and offering to the people, the

BEST OF ACCOMMODATIONS

at the

LOWEST OF CHARGES,

GREAT OAK HALL,

THE SUMMER RESORT,

most popular with Philadelphians, visited by more than either

CAPE MAY OR ATLANTIC CITY.

Be sure you take "OAK HALL" in your trip this season.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

Proprietors.

MARRIED.

CONOVER—GILLESPIE.—On the 31 instant, by the Rev. William Suddards, D. D., JOSEPH B. CONOVER, Jr., to MARIA L., daughter of WILLIAM GILLESPIE, Esq.

DIED.

CURRY.—On the 2d instant, JOHN CURRY, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, Benjamin C. Curry, on Allen's lane, Mt. Airy, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Market Square Church.

GRAY.—On the morning of the 3d instant, after a lingering illness, CLARA V., daughter of Elizabeth and William H. Gray, in the 16th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, William Aull, N. E. corner of Twentieth and Shippen streets, on Sunday afternoon, June 6, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN

Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered

The Rates and Plans

OF THE

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE PARHAM

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

DESIGNED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF FAMILY SEWING,

AND FOR

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES

Is adapted to a much greater RANGE OF WORK than any Machine EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

IT IS ELEGANT IN STYLE AND FINISH,

SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION,

NOISELESS IN OPERATION,

MAKES PERFECT WORK ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL,

IS PERFECTLY FREE IN ALL ITS MOVEMENTS,

VERY LIGHT RUNNING,

And a pleasure for the operator to use it. We claim for this

NEW MACHINE,

THE MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE

Family Sewing Machine

EVER INVENTED,

And an examination will convince the most skeptical,

OFFICE AND SALESROOM,

No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

The Parham Sewing Machine Co.

6 1mrp

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3§

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 1§ Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27trp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN Shirt, manufactory of RICHARD KAYRE, No. 38 N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Good, in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers; also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. 4 3 mwsfrp

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Satine, and Jones Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *The Marble Heart* will be performed this evening, with Mrs. Drew as "Marco," Mr. Barton Hill as "Raphael," and Mr. Charles Walcot as "Volage."

The performance will conclude with the farce of *The Dress Rehearsal.*

On Monday the new drama of *Black and White* will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear this evening as "Rip Van Winkle."

AT THE CHESNUT the Elise Holt Troupe will conclude their engagement this evening. The burlesque of *Lucretia Borgia* will be performed.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the opera of *Florette the Cricket* will be given for the last times this afternoon and evening.

Miss Susan Galton will conclude her engagement next week.

AT THE AMERICAN attractive variety entertainments will be given this afternoon and evening.

CARL GAERTNER'S Vocal and Instrumental Society will give a private classical soiree at the Seventeenth Street Drawing-Room this evening. Tickets can be procured at Mr. Gaertner's office, S. E. corner Tenth and Walnut streets.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Examiners, Messrs. Messick and Batturs, yesterday took another batch of testimony in the city contested election case.

—The wholesale tobacco houses on Water street, Front street, and Arch street have united in an agreement to close their stores during the warm weather at 4 o'clock P. M., except on Saturdays, when they will close at 3 P. M. This arrangement goes into effect to-day and continues until September 4.

—The committee appointed a few days since at a meeting of the Ingrain Carpet Weavers, to report upon the state of the strike existing among the weavers in the district of Kensington, have reported that there are 551 looms receiving the full price demanded, and that 291 looms are still idle. The committee hold daily sessions to receive reports from those on the strike.

—The House Carpenters of the southwestern section of the city held a meeting last evening in Kater Hall, on South street, above Fifteenth, for the purpose of forming a Union. William H. Weller presided, and Neil Malloy acted as secretary. A preliminary organization was perfected by the election of temporary officers. A committee was appointed on a constitution and by-laws, and instructed to report on Friday night next. The meeting then adjourned until that time.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 138⅝.

—It is said that the Indians are again taking up arms.

—The currency balance in the National Treasury amounts to $23,600,000.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were over a million dollars.

—The Government officials have seized smuggled sugar in Dubuque, Iowa.

—The New York State Sportsmen's Convention was held yesterday at Syracuse, N. Y.

—C. Maxson & Co.'s planing mill at Providence, R. I., was burned to the ground last night.

—The Postmaster-General made a large number of changes of Postmasters yesterday in this State.

—Postmaster-General Creswell yesterday removed ten clerks and appointed ten others to fill their places.

—A sub-marine diver, Robert Spencer, was drowned at New Orleans yesterday by the breaking of his armor.

—Daniel Yerschied has been fined $600 by a Baltimore judge for dealing in lottery tickets without a license.

—It is reported that Secretary Fish has asked General Sickles when he will be ready to assume the duties of his mission.

—Fifty dollars conscience money was received yesterday by the authorities at Washington from a person in Trenton, N. J.

—In the Midshipmen's race at Annapolis yesterday, one of the contending boats was swamped by the rough sea. No lives were lost.

—The Southern Central Railroad Company will issue one hundred and fifty thousand first mortgage bonds, to complete their road to Ontario.

—All the old currency, copper, stereotype, and electrotype plates of the Treasury Department were melted yesterday in the presence of the committee.

—A party of gentlemen, while bathing in a watercure establishment in Buffalo, yesterday, had stolen an aggregate of $20,035 from their clothing.

—John and Mary Newman and John Henderson were arrested yesterday, in Buffalo, N. Y., charged with robbing the American Express Company in this city.

—A delegation of national bank officers called on Secretary Boutwell yesterday to protest against their banks being excluded from the list of Government depositories.

—By the premature explosion of a blast on the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, at Poughquag, yesterday, one man was killed and several others mortally wounded.

—The Spanish Minister, it is rumored, asked our Secretary of State to interfere to prevent adverse criticisms of the press on his Government. Result, he was snubbed by Mr. Fish.

—The jewelry store of C. A. Aughinbaugh at Harrisburg was yesterday entered by thieves, the clerk drugged with chloroform, and three thousand dollars' worth of jewelry taken away.

—The Universal Franchise Association of Washington have issued a circular, asking candidates for municipal offices in that capital if they intend to advocate the doctrines of the association.

—The Grand Lodge of Masons, meeting in New York, yesterday adopted a resolution of non-intercourse with the Grand Orient of France until the Orient shall withdraw her recognition of the so-called Supreme Grand Council of Louisiana.

—Four railroad conductors and a mob of men fought at Dutch Kills, L. I., yesterday, concerning the merits of their respective roads. A portion of the track of the Flushing Road was torn up, and two of the men are probably dead, from injuries received.

Foreign Affairs.

—The New Dominion Government have, it is understood, agreed not to press its unpopular banking scheme during the present session.

—It is reported that the Newfoundland delegates have come to an understanding with the Dominion Government in regard to the terms of union.

—There was another debate in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly concerning the annexation of that province to the New Dominion. The debate did not exhibit any striking enthusiasm in favor of the project.

—Captain-General Dulce sailed yesterday for Spain.

—The Spanish iron-clad Victoria has arrived at Havana.

—An uncle of Quesada has been executed near Puerto Principe.

—One thousand volunteers from Spain, are expected to land in a few days.

—The Spaniards claim to have defeated seven hundred Americans with ninety Spanish soldiers.

—The French Atlantic cable is completed.

—The new French agent in Mexico will hold no intercourse with the Mexican Government.

—The French and other foreign envoys in China demand an apology for an insult to Count de Rochehouart.

—The London press are still discussing the Alabama treaty, and are disposed to take a more conservative view of the matter.

THE REFORMED SYNOD.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

The Synod opened with prayer at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, after which a free interchange of opinion took place in regard to the benevolent operations of the Church. The Synod was then addressed by Dr. Cornell on the proper training of the youth of the Church on religious matters.

The Rev Dr. Scudder, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Christian Union, then briefly addressed the Synod. His remarks were chiefly levelled at the encroaching power of Romanism in America. Though Papacy is losing ground in Europe, yet it is making headway in the United States, and he exherted all present to combine and use every endeavor to check the spread of Catholicism.

The balance of the afternoon was taken up with a discussion on the advisability of an addition of ninety-five new hymns, made to the authorized collection of the same by the committee appointed by the last Synod. In the performance of the duty assigned them by the last Synod the committee intended to occupy each page of the hymn book with a hymn of a certain metre. In many cases it was found that the pages were not entirely filled up by the hymns furnished, and in order to make the book as full as possible, selections were made from standard English books, and inserted to fill up the pages not fully occupied. In this way ninety-five hymns got into the body of the book not authorized by the Synod.

A long discussion ensued, without coming to anything definite, and it was decided to resume the same subject in the evening.

The President read a communication from ex-Governor Pollock, Director of the Mint, inviting the members of the Synod to visit that institution. The invitation was accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered to Director Pollock. The Synod then adjourned with prayer.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was devoted to a further discussion of the question of the hymn-book, after which the resolution attached to the report of the committee was adopted.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 29	MOON RISES	2 05
SUN SETS	7 27	HIGH WATER	10 44

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Imperador, Heard, Pernambuco, A. F. Damon.
Brig M. A. Davis, Wooster, Portsmouth, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Janie Banfield, Jago, Naples, Workman & Co.
Schr R. C. Thomas, Crockett, Boston, Warren & Gregg.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Scull, Alexandria, David Cooper.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. C. Sherropont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Br. barque Presto, Brown, 43 days from Newport, Wales, with railroad iron to E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Acacia, Robinson, 7 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to Warren & Gregg.
Brig J. B. Brown, Bain, 11 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, 6 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, 6 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, 10 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Jas. T. Long, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with bark to Collins & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr E. H. Blossom, Blossom, 2 days from Lebanon, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. Davis, Robinson, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 5.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Charley and Carrie, with wheat and corn to Wm. S. Smith & Co.
Mary E. Strine, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.
Montour, with lumber to Alfred Cook.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 4.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore.
One with guano for Philadelphia.
One with powder for Fort Delaware.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 4.—Barges leave in tow to-night eastward, as follows:—
Otranto; S. Stevens; A. G. Myrick; Jane Elliott; Sarah Ann; P. W. Satterly; H. B. Craig; Peter Tanney; C. H. Rowe; and J. S. Heath, all with coal, for New York.
Charles, with coal for Wilmington.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Steamer Novelty, Wilcox, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Barque Arthur Kinsman, Means, sailed from Matanzas 27th ult., for north or Hatteras.
Barque Linda, Fleming, hence, at Cienfuegos 20th ult.
Brig Leander, Caron, hence, at Quebec 30th ult.
Brig Frontier, Morgan, at Havana 27th ult., from Sierra Morena, and cleared 28th for Philadelphia.
Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, hence, at Matanzas 28th ult.
Brig Josephine, Linscott, sailed from Matanzas 25th ult. for Boston—was reported bound to Philadelphia.
Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 29th ult.
Schr Arthur S. Simpson, Churn, from Seaconnet for Philadelphia, at Newport 2d inst.
Schr John Crockford, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 2d inst.
Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, at Boston yesterday for Pensacola.
Schr Minnie Repplier, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 19th ult.
Schr Hazleton, Gardner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Taunton 2d inst., and went into Newport.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Weeden, hence, at Fall River 1st inst.
Schr J. D. Ingraham, Nickerson, hence for Hartford, at New York 3d inst.
Schrs Caroline Kienzle, Studams, and Jonathan May, Baker, at Alexandria 1st inst., from Boston.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

As an additional aid to the navigation of the main ship channel, New York Bay, a first-class iron buoy, painted red, No. 10½, will be placed, on or about July 1, on the east side of the Channel, about midway between the Southwest Spit Buoy, No. 10, and the next red buoy, No. 12, north of it.

Notice is given that the Iron Can Buoy has been removed from Lower Gangway Ledge, Penobscot Bay, Me., and its place temporarily supplied by a Spar Buoy.

A Bell Buoy has been placed at the entrance of Hyannis Harbor.

A powerful 10-inch steam whistle has been placed on Dyer's Point, about a quarter of a mile west of the easternmost of the Cape Elizabeth Lights, and will be put in operation at an early date. It has been heard 5 miles to windward in a strong breeze—in moderate weather at Half-Rock, 11 miles distant.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoonated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 5

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS
of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
125 Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 5 12

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

CARRIAGES!!!

McLEAR & KENDALL,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 712 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia,
Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at
REASONABLE RATES. 3 20sw26trp

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

BOARDING.—VACANT IN A FEW DAYS, Two fine Second-story Rooms, with private bath, etc. Also, fine Rooms on Third Floor, No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 6 1 6t*

TO CIGAR BUYERS.

Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.
Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—
"MARIANA RITA."
High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.
"FRA DIAVOLO."
Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"
and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest rate in its respective class.
All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.
Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.
We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.
They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

HOT OR COLD!
WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!
SUPPLIED BY THE
CARPENTER ICE COMPANY,
No. 717 WILLOW St., Philada.
EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.
Large trade supplied on fair terms.
CHAS. L. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOS. M. TRUMAN, Jr.,
5 15 1m JOHN R. CARPENTER, } Proprietors.

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS
DIXEY & CO.
STORE AND OFFICE
NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED
DRAIN PIPES,
With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.
DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS,
HOT-AIR FLUES,
HOPPERS,
GARDEN VASES,
STATUARY, ETC.
OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS
Will consult their interests by giving us a call.
Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.
Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours
5 2tf DIXEY & CO.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4 6

SOFA BED.

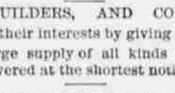
HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with half spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 6 South SECOND Street.

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.



WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16,
Sweepstakes for Horses that have never beaten 2:31; $50 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness.
Association adding net receipts.
Three or more entries to fill, and two to start.
Should only one horse appear he will be entitled to all the entrance money. Should three or more start, the second horse to save his entrance. Entries to be addressed to the Secretary, and in each instance enclosing the entrance. Entries to be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, June 9. 6 4 3t

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.
Large and fine assortment at low prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. [5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING ETC

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS deposited at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, N. E. corner FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to call at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and FILBERT Streets, and pay charges on the same, or they will be sold at auction at No. 227 South street, on Monday, June 7th, at 9 o'clock. 5 25 10t*

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
6 2 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!
In Stripes, Checks and Shots,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LINEN POPLINETTS,
NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE
At 37½c. per yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS
AND
POPLINETTES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
Are Prepared to Suit Ladies Shopping for Summer Outfits.
TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
BEST IRON BAREGES.
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.
MAGNIFICENT GRENADINES.
LAMA LACE POINTS, JACKETS, ETC.
SEASIDE SHAWLS, NEW STYLES.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS, WHITE AND COLORED.
TOURISTS' GLOVES, HOSIERY, SCARFS, TIES, AND VEILS.
N. B.—BATHING DRESS GOODS, OIL SILK CAPS, ETC. 4 3 stuth3m

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
Daily receiving NEW GOODS from New York Auctions, and other sources.
WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!
Piques, at 25, 31, 37½, 50, 62½, 75 cts. up to $1.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks.
Plaid and Stripe Swiss Muslins.
Fine quality Plaid Organdies, 37½ cents.
Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, soft finish Cambrics, etc. etc.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, very cheap.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Nursery, Diaper, and Apron Bird-eye.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
Black Gros Grain Silks, $2 up to $3·50 a yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Gauze Merino Vests, cheap.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Dimity Bands, Magic Ruffings and Coventry Ruffings.
Gents' Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, and Suspenders.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. B.—Silk Sun Umbrellas and Parasols. 4 3 ws

ORGANDIES! ORGANDIES!
LAWNS! LAWNS!
Fine French Organdies.
Fine French Lawns,
Fine Brown Lawns.
Dark Ground Lawns.
American Lawns, 18½ and 20 cents.
American Lawns, 25 cents.
Light Ground Lawns with Blue Spot.
Now is the time to purchase Lawns.
A full assortment at
STOKES & WOOD'S,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
3 3 ws PHILADELPHIA

Old front building to be torn down.
New one erected in July and August.
Selling goods cheap to collapse the stock.
We invite you to call now while it is fresh.
During the work, will operate in the rear.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
BARGAINS JUST OPENED.
New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.
REAL GUIPURE LACES.
A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.
NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.
Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pique and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT
For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.
AGENTS WANTED.
Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth3

GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING DESIGNS
IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
AT OUR
NEW BONNET ROOMS,
No. 806 ARCH Street.
P. A. HARDING & CO.
4 1 thstu3m

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.
PARIS FLOWERS, LINEN-BACK SATINS,
AND
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS
In Unrivalled Assortment.
S. A. & D. STERN,
NO. 724 ARCH STREET,
5 1 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,
New Styles and Moderate Prices.
GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.
RAPSON'S,
[4 17 stuth2m
N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

CARPETINGS.

CANTON MATTINGS
Just Received, ex-Barque Louisa,
2000 ROLLS
Fresh Canton Mattings,
WHITE AND RED CHECKED,
Of Choice Brands, in all Widths.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 11 thsturp 3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NORNY'S TASTELESS
FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
5 29 1m No. 136 North SECOND St., Philada.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
PASSPORTS PROCURED. 1 11 tf

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J. 3 9 tf

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
3 2 Also WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Doors open quarter to 8 o'clock.
GALA BILL FOR SATURDAY.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday), June 5,
THE MARBLE HEART.
By Mrs. John Drew,
Mr. Charles Walcot,
And Every Member of the Company.
And Craig's protean piece,
A DRESS REHEARSAL.
Mr. Craig in all his Imitations.
Monday—BLACK AND WHITE.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 5,
SIXTH NIGHT
of the world-renowned Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear as
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Dion Boucicault's great Drama of
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
THE CRICKET SINGS.
MISS SUSAN GALTON,
The young and gifted prima donna, as
FLORETTE THE CRICKET,
In the new four act opera, entitled
FLORETTE THE CRICKET,
The whole company appearing in the cast.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

FOX'S AMERICAN, WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH. Open 7:30. Overture, 8 o'clock.
THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD ENGAGED.
JOE EMMETT as "Rip Van Winkle," "The African Wizard," "Trembled Dutchman,"
THE DASHWOOD SISTERS and Master CLARENCE.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT AT ST. MALACHI'S CHURCH, ELEVENTH Street, above Master, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 10. Instrumental Selections by several distinguished Organists on the new and large organ recently completed by Messrs. H. Knauff & Son, and a choice variety of Vocal Gems. Tickets, 50 cents; Family Tickets, three for $1. For sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 924 Chesnut street, and at the door. 6 5swth3t

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—The Forty-sixth Annual Spring Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, &c., is now open.
Admission, 25c.; Season Tickets, 50c. [4 26 30t
Open from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH Streets, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, is now open DAY and EVENING. Lessons given in Sparring and Fencing. Call in person or send for circular. 3 6 stuttimo PROF L. LEWIS.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timber and other Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending JUNE 30, 1870, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., of the 6th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER, ETC., FOR THE NAVY," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offers, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy yard and the purchasing paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank; No. 5, White Oak Boards; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 17, Hickory; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 19, Locust Timber; No. 20, Locust Treenails; No. 22, Cypress Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 41, Lead, pig; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

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SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869.

THE DEPARTURE OF DULCE.

If the Cuban insurgents belonged to the same race as the American colonists who in 1776 revolted against British misrule, they would long since have won their independence and have rescued their beautiful island from the Spaniards. Unfortunately, neither Spain nor her colonies breed men in these times of the stamp of Cortes and the other conquerors of the New World, and the consequence is that the contest in Cuba has been distinguished by little else than savage cruelty and lying of the most extravagant description. It is true that most of the brag and bluster has come from the Spanish side, as the Cubans have been unable to communicate any definite reports of their operations to the outside world. According to the Spanish accounts, however, the rebels have been annihilated again and again, but somehow they will not stay whipped, and at the present time their prospects appear to be brighter than ever, and if they were of any other than the Spanish race, their independence might be considered as an assured thing.

The forces of the Government consist in a great measure of Spanish volunteers, who belong to the greedy class who have hitherto subsisted by plundering the Cubans under official sanction, and who look upon the natives of the island with much the same feeling of contempt that a true-born Briton does upon one of those blue-nosed Nova Scotians who are now protesting against being forced into a union with Canada which is distasteful and disastrous.

The Spanish volunteers have had it all their own way ever since the Cuban insurrection commenced, so far as the management of the campaign against the natives is concerned, and their leaders have been forced under all circumstances to accede to their demands. Captain-General Dulce did not manage matters to suit them, and he consequently was forced to resign his office as soon as the demand was made, no time whatever being allowed him for consideration; and to-day he will sail for Spain, after having disgraced himself and the liberal government that he professed to represent by having given his sanction to the outrages perpetrated by the men who were nominally under his command. It is not possible that Dulce's successor will find the volunteers any more disposed to submit to dictation, especially after this triumph over regular constituted authority, and after the weeks of unrestrained license that will elapse before his arrival.

With this revolution in the camp of their antagonists in full operation, the time has certainly arrived for the patriots to strike some effective blows; and if the present opportunity is permitted to pass by unimproved, we may readily conclude that the Cubans have nothing of the old Castilian pluck that conqured the empires of Mexico and Peru, and made Spain the master of the new world which Columbus discovered by the aid of Spanish enterprise and liberality. The next few weeks will probably reveal what the insurgents are able to do, and if something decisive is not done soon, we may expect to see the insurrection sink to the level of a mere guerilla warfare that will devastate the island, destroy its industries, and make the last case of Cuba worse than the first.

DR. RUSH'S WILL.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to Dr. James Rush for the public spirit he displayed in bequeathing an estate valued at about a million of dollars to the Philadelphia Library. The increasing disposition of the rich men of the country to appropriate a portion of their surplus wealth to the endowment of colleges or the enlargement of libraries is a gratifying sign of the times, and it exemplifies the sagacity as well as the good feeling of these generous donors. Girard, Astor, Peabody, Packer, Cornell, and Rush will be gratefully remembered for their contributions to education and literature long after the fortunes which millionaires leave exclusively to their families are squandered and forgotten, and time, instead of destroying their beneficent influence, will only strengthen and increase it.

It is said we should never look in the mouth of a gift horse; and Dr. Rush had an undoubted right to annex whatever conditions he deemed proper and desirable to his valuable bequest. It is evident, however, that while some of the stipulations and suggestions are wise and prudent, others are quite singular, and that, as a whole, the will is a literary curiosity. It combines with its bequests a series of commentaries that are decidedly piquant, and that gain impressiveness from the pecuniary penalties with which they are enforced. He utters a strong condemnation against the propensity of American citizens to squander their fortunes in Europe, in a clause directing that the annuities of all his legatees be stopped during any period that they may absent themselves from their native land. He specially commends the Philadelphia Library for abstaining from a practice, too common with other institutions, of expending money for feasts or lunches, and he severely denounces the "schemers" and "spendthrifts" "who, under the specious cloak of liberality, or of being what is called public-spirited citizens, have no hesitation in spending the money of other people, in order to gratify their own vanity or to promote their own private interests." He also deplores, incidentally, the scarcity of men of general knowledge, of broad observation, and liberal thought, when he expresses the wish that one or two managers of the library may come up to this standard, "if they can be found," and his descriptions of the character of the books that meet his approbation embody a scathing criticism of much of the popular literature of the day.

One of the clauses of the will states that the fortune it bequeaths belonged mainly to Mrs. Rush, and that she had intended to appropriate it to a similar purpose—so that the testator desires the credit of the donation to reflect back upon the original owners of the estate, Jacob Ridgway and his daughter Phœbe Ann Rush. The proposed new section of the library is to be called "The Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library." Various injunctions carry this idea still further, especially those relating to the removal of the remains of the persons referred to to the precincts of the new building, the construction of a marble slab on which their names are to be inscribed, and indeed a leading idea of the whole bequest is stated to be the erection to their memories of a monument more durable than any other "grateful record" the testator could make. In one point of view, perhaps this idea has been carried to undue lengths—too little latitude may have been left for the the exercise of the discretion and judgment of the present and future stockholders and managers of the library. Mr. Rush may have been over-anxious to impose peculiar or unnecessary restrictions, but nevertheless the aid granted is so substantial that the party conferring it may well be excused for giving a full and frank expression to his views and wishes.

THE WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD.

The great mineral wealth of the State of Pennsylvania has as yet scarcely begun to be developed. In our mountains there are stores of coal, iron, and limestone sufficient to supply the world for ages yet to come; and extensive as are our mining interests at the present time, the work that has thus far been performed can be considered as scarcely more than a mere commencement, in comparison with what can and will be done. The proposed development of our internal resources can only be accomplished by a complete railway system, which will give us roads traversing the State in every direction, penetrating to the mining regions, and affording an easy, cheap, and rapid means of reaching a market.

This is a subject that every citizen of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia has a direct interest in, as upon the internal revenues of the State is dependent in a very great measure our prosperity in the future; and, if we expect to rival other sections of the country and hold the place that properly belongs to us, no less by position than by the other natural advantages that have been given us for maintaining it, our energies must be devoted to extending the means for developing our wealth and getting what we have to sell into the market.

The Wilmington and Reading Railroad, now in course of construction and nearly completed, will open a new highway through an important section of country, and it cannot fail to exert a powerful influence in stimulating industry and in developing not only the mining and agricultural but the manufacturing interests of the southeastern portion of the State. The Wilmington and Reading Railroad commences at the city of Wilmington, Delaware, intersecting the Pennsylvania Railroad at Coatesville and the Reading Railroad at Birdsboro, and running to the city of Reading. It is seventy-one miles in length, and passes through one of the most fertile and thickly populated districts of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Its geographical position must undoubtedly make it a great avenue for the transportation of anthracite and bituminous coal to a shipping point in tide water. The rich and populous agricultural and manufacturing region through which it passes cannot fail to make its transient traffic highly remunerative. The road goes within two miles of twenty-five towns and villages, and by the doors of fifty-eight establishments, among which are anthracite furnaces, rolling mills, foundries, grist mills, and others. These villages, towns, and factories in the year 1868 consumed 247,468 tons of anthracite coal, 54,800 tons of bituminous coal, and worked up 49,200 tons of crude iron. Of course the advantages of a direct road between the mines and a shipping point are apparent under these circumstances.

It is estimated that, from the trade in iron and coal alone, the company will derive a gross income of $265,378 per annum, and a net revenue of $118,151·20, a sum of itself sufficient to pay the interest upon the loan and establish a sinking fund.

These are but items in the list of advantages that will accrue from the construction of this road, and with the arrangements that are being made for an interchange of traffic with the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, and Baltimore Central Railroads, the facilities of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad will be largely increased.

The grading of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad is now finished, and the entire road will be completed and equipped and in running order by January, 1870.

A limited number of the first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company are now in the market. They are offered at a very low price—85, with interest—and the undoubted character of the security will certainly cause them to be closed out in a very short time, so that persons who wish to make a reliable and profitable investment should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

In addition to the main road, the survey of a branch to run from near the forks of the Brandywine to West Chester has been made, and the fact has been developed that such a branch can be made at a moderate cost, with fair grades; and when completed it will bring West Chester in direct connection with the northern and western portions of the county of Chester, as well as with the great travelling lines leading to the South and West. In fact, the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, with its communications, cannot fail to produce a powerful effect in developing the section through which it passes, as well as in stimulating the various industries of the whole State.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for July will have the following table of contents:—

"The Vicar of Bullhampton." A Novel. By Anthony Trollope. Part I. With a full-page Illustration. "Thorwald's Lament." By the late Edward Everett. "The Annexation of Nova Scotia." By a Nova Scotian. "My Summer Pets." "Inside a Chinese Gambling Hell." "The Watcher." A Poem. By Edgar Fawcett. "Beyond the Breakers." A Novel. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen. Part VII. "The Housekeeper's Millennium." "The Philosophy of Absurdity." "Princess and Page." A Poem. By Lucy H. Hooper. "Only No Love." A Tale after the German. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. (Concluded.) "The Devil's Cave: an Adventure in Mexico." "Our Relations with Great Britain." By Henry Flanders. "Fancy Signatures." By Carl Benson. "Our Monthly Gossip." "Literature of the Day."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. F. McCLELLAND To-morrow at 10½ A. M.; Rev C. W. BICKLEY at 8 P. M. Strangers invited.

☞ REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL PREACH in the WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT, Sabbath, 10½ and 8.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. Dr. CROOKS, of New York, at 10½; Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, 7½. Strangers invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ REV. DR. ELMENDORF, OF ALBANY, of Reformed Synod, will preach to-morrow morning at the OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWENTY-SECOND and MOUNT VERNON Streets.

☞ BUTTONWOOD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow Morning by the Pastor, Dr. SHEPHERD. Subject:—"The Walk in Light." Evening by Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of N. Y.

☞ REV. J. S. LOTT, OF MIDDLEBURG, N. Y., NORTH U. P. CHAPEL, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. S. OWENS, Pastor, at 8 P. M.

☞ FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, A. J. SAGE, Pastor.—Subjects:—10½ A. M., "Christ's Law of Toleration;" 7½ P. M., "Christ Pre-eminent."

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

☞ FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, SEVENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½ by Rev. C. H. STITT, D. D., of Kingston, N. Y., and Evening at 8 o'clock by Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Brooklyn.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. J. McC. HOLMES, of Hudson, New York, will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., in the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD STREET, below Walnut.—Services To-morrow at 10½ in the morning and at 3½ in the afternoon. Prayer meeting every Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D.D., of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, will preach To-morrow Afternoon at 4 o'clock.

☞ "THE CEDAR OF LEBANON,"—Rev. Dr. MARCH will continue his Series of Sermons in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce, To-morrow (Sunday) evening at 8 o'clock. All persons cordially invited.

☞ FREE UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORNER ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets. The Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM H. THORNE, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Public cordially invited. Seats free.

☞ THE NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF TRINITY REFORMED SUNDAY SCHOOLS, at American Mechanics' Hall, corner of FOURTH and GEORGE Streets, To-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. JOHN A. MISKEY, Hon. D. M. FOX, Mayor of the city (expected), and IRENE GUILOU, Esq. All are invited. Seats free to all.

☞ OPEN AIR SERVICES, UNDER THE auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held Sabbath Afternoon (D. V.), at the following places:—

Seventh and St. Mary streets	4 o'clock.
Gray's Ferry road and Shippen street	4½ o'clock.
Spruce street and Schuylkill	
Broad and Master streets	5 o'clock.
Twentieth street and Ridge avenue	
Broad and Coates streets	
Broad and South streets	
Broad street and Penn Square	5½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BEDBUGS.—DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, and by druggists everywhere. 5 18 thstu1y

☞ FOR SENATOR, FIRST DISTRICT, JOSEPH R. LYNDALL. Subject to the Republican rules. 6 4 4t*

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1869. City Warrants registering to 38,000 will be paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 6 5 stuth 3t City Treasurer.

☞ VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices. FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 305 N. NINTH and 1 30 stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the YOUGHIOGHENY COAL HOLLOW COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, June 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. F. B. HUBBELL, 6 4 5 9 12 4trp Secretary.

☞ DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m4p

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. (FACULTY OF ARTS.) THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., from June 4 to June 22. EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 23, beginning at 10½ o'clock. THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, 6 4 17t Secretary.

☞ FLORAL FESTIVAL AND PROMENade Concert at HORTICULTURAL HALL, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Afternoons and Evenings, the 8th and 9th of June, by the LADIES' AID SOCIETY of the new Baptist Church, corner of BROAD and SPRUCE Streets. Open from 2 to 10½ o'clock, P. M. Promenade concert at 8 o'clock. Germania Orchestra. Season tickets, 50 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents; for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; J. T. Shinn's, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets, and at the hall. 6 2 7t

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [3 4 tu th f s§ For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

☞ IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 ws4p3m

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CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,

Will Receive Guests on and After June 24, 1869.

Extensive alterations, and additions added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.

For Rooms, etc, address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or J. H. DENNISON, 6 5 1f MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philadelphia.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

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No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving a large and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of all the celebrated makes of

Black Doeskins and Cassimeres

That come to the country, [3 28 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TO LOAN, FREE OF CHARGE,

WILLCOX & GIBBS

Silent Family Sewing Machines,

NO. 720 CHESNUT STREET.

For Rent, by the Week or Month,

WILLCOX & GIBBS

Latest Improved Sewing Machines,

NO. 720 CHESNUT STREET.

NOTE.—Such Machines as have been *rented*—for a longer or shorter time—will be sold as "SECOND-HAND MACHINES," at *reduced prices.*

FOR SALE! ON EASIEST TERMS,

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Celebrated Family Sewing Machines,

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ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO ALL PURCHASERS.

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Complete Family Sewing Machines,

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CLOTHING.

THE SECRET OUT.

How to Make A Happy Home.

Make your home happy:
Deck it with flowers;
Spend there your brightest
And merriest hours.
Make it so pleasant
With laughter and song,
That all your affairs
Will move briskly along.

Make your home happy:
See that your girls
Have plenty of bonnets,
And ribbons, and curls.
To perfect your happiness,
Add to your joys
By getting good clothing
For all of your boys.

Home will be happy
When father looks nice,
Clad in new garments
At moderate price.
Home will be happy
When boys, one and all,
Are dressed in fine clothing
From GREAT BROWN HALL.

Introduce happiness into your families, gentlemen, when you can be happy so easily!

Bring your boys, and come yourselves, for the Spring Raiment is moving off rapidly, and the Summer Raiment is ready for your examination.

It affords us great pleasure to show you the goods.

It will afford you a corresponding pleasure to buy them.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

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MERCHANT TAILORS,

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DAILY RECE VING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

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THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

ALBERT BISCUITS,

Manufactured by Mackenzie & Mackenzie, Edinburgh.

These Biscuits are supplied regularly to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Nobility of England.

FOR SALE BY

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,

BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,

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TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

GUILFORD SPRING WATER

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.

This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.

In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.

A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the

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JOHN WYETH & BRO., No. 1412 WALNUT Street.

Also for sale by CHAS. ELLIS, SON & CO., No. 1000 MARKET Street.

W. WALTER MULLEN, Chesnut Hill.
FREDERICK BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.
JAMES T. SHINN, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.
O. S. HUBBELL, No. 1410 CHESNUT Street.
PECK & CO., No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.
A. B. TAALOR, No. 1015 CHESNUT St. 4 21 6mrp

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HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, ACTUARY.

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Rates Lower than other Mutual Companies with Equal Safety and Soundness.

Premiums Non-forfeitable from the First Payment.

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$182 of Assets for every $100 of Liabilities.

Every guarantee that is essential to the honest administration of a LIFE INSURANCE TRUST, and that tends to promote economy, frugality, and integrity, will be found in the "ECONOMICAL."

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E. R. LEE,

NO. 43 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

WILL OPEN THIS DAY

300 Dozen Oriza Xtract,

WARRANTED GENUINE.

LE GRAND XTRACT.

Our customers will remember its quality, we having had a VERY LARGE quantity of it some year and a half ago.

The assortment comprises the NEWEST and most delicious ODORS. We are

SOLE IMPORTER FOR

LE GRAND XTRACT

In the United States, except New Orleans and California, and guarantee its quality equal if not better than Lubin's, at half the price.

Also, 100 dozen XTRACT (French) in stone jugs.

Also, largest assortment of LINEN FANS in the market.

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GEORGE C. BOWER,

OF SIXTH AND VINE STREETS,

Will Open his New Drug Store,

No. 406 CHESNUT Street,

Under the Western Bank,

ON SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5,

With a full and complete assortment of

FRESH MEDICINES,

English, French, and American Perfumery and Fancy Articles,

Suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet.

Mr. BOWER will also make a specialty in manufacturing SODA WATER, on the latest improved principle, which insures to lovers of this refreshing and healthful beverage freedom from all apprehensions of impurity.

SYRUPS manufactured from the *juice of the fruit only.*

The Artificial Waters of Vichy, Kissingen, and Saratoga will be kept on draught, drawn from ice cold fountains.

No. 406 CHESNUT STREET,

6 3 3t Under the Western Bank.

CHAMPION SAFES.

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 22d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name. DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

EPHRAIM CLARK,

MATTRESS AND FEATHER STORE,

N. E. Cor. FOURTH and CALLOWHILL,

(Formerly Fourth and Vine Sts., Philadelphia).

N. B.—Spring Mattresses made in the best way, and repaired at short notice. 6 4 6t

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 13 3mp

WINES, ETC.

LONDON FANCY BISCUITS.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

AGENTS FOR

The Only Genuine and Original ALBERT and EUGENIA,

And a Large Variety of Fine Biscuits,

FROM

PEAK, FREAN & CO., London,

The largest Biscuit Manufacturers in Europe.

RARE WINES.

VERY OLD PORT WINES,

Vintages of 1830 and 1847.

These Ports are acknowledged by the finest critics to be far superior to anything of the kind ever imported into the United States.

This was a special effort for our own local trade. Samples in store, and permits given to any buyer to take it from bond himself.

Physicians and wine critics please take notice of this offer.

For sale by the cask, demijohn, gallon, dozen, or bottle.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

IMPORTERS,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,

stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad,

BEARING INTEREST

At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,

Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

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Families and Restaurateurs pronounce them superior in flavor, solidity and quantity to any heretofore produced.

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QUINTON PACKING COMPANY, EXCLUSIVE PACKERS OF QUINTON TOMATOES.

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COMPARISONS ARE NOT ALWAYS ODIOUS.

The lives of many men who have risen to fame or fortune are worthy of the careful study of all, especially when the mainspring of this prosperity consists in a simple adherence to a single purpose, or the faithful, earnest, untiring pursuit of a single grand object. In the field of medicine this is particularly the case. The records of the profession are filled with notable instances where this singleness of purpose has in the end borne the richest and rarest fruit.

The case of William Harvey, the eminent English physician of the seventeenth century, is among the most remarkable of these. In the year 1619, while engaged in the discharge of his duties as lecturer on anatomy and surgery in the College of Physicians at London, he made a discovery which in time quite revolutionized the entire fabric which had been built up by the devotees of the art of healing. At this early period, he became conscious of having detected the true theory of the circulation of the blood, but it was not until 1628, nine years later, that he gave to the world the treatise which set forth this theory in all its complicated details. The years intervening between the actual discovery and its first public announcement were devoted to the most careful and anxious study and experimenting, in order to enable him to place his wonderful discovery upon a basis that would defy the assaults of the learned and the ridicule of the ignorant. When at last his opinions were given to the world, they were so thoroughly fortified on all sides that to this day no material additional light has been thrown upon this special subject. But the world of the seventeenth century was as slow to recognize and accept such a discovery as it has always been found, both before and since, in cases of a similar character. For many years the discoverer of the circulation of the blood fully experienced the effects of his innovations. No sooner was his theory announced than his practice fell off perceptibly, and it was a long time before he fully regained the confidence which he had previously enjoyed. Men, learned and unlearned in medicine, regarded him as an empiric, a dispenser of nostrums which carried death to those who partook of them. It was not credible that all the learning and experiments of centuries could have been so imperfect and short-sighted as to pass by anything so palpable as the circulation of the blood, if such a thing were possible in the economy of nature. The older members of the profession, especially—those who had been driving along in well-defined ruts for years—could not and would not be made to comprehend either the possibility or the actual existence of a principle which had been in action under their eyes during the whole of their professional careers, and yet had entirely escaped their closest observation and ever-ready scrutiny. But the great discoverer lived long enough to witness his own unqualified triumph, and before his labors closed enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing all of his assailants discomfited by the irresistible logic of facts. The principle of the circulation of blood in all members of the animal kingdom was accepted fully by the world, and became thenceforth the groundwork of the healing art, holding in obedience to it all the appliances of treatment and cure. Singleness of purpose, devotion to the truths of science, fearless advocacy of the incontrovertible principles of nature, triumphed over ignorance and prejudice, and gained for Harvey a place second to none in the annals of his chosen profession.

The history of Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, is equally instructive. While still an apprentice to a physician, his attention had been called to the subject of the prevention of smallpox. A young country girl who had applied to his master and instructor for medical advice incidentally remarked, in his hearing, that she could not take the smallpox because she had already had the cowpox. The old-fashioned surgeon paid no heed to this passing observation. He had devoted a lifetime to the study of the science, and had found no authority for such a notion in the books or in his own experience. The young student, however, dwelt upon the fugitive words of the girl, and was so impressed with the importance of the subject that he at once entered upon its investigation. Diligent inquiry among the laboring people of the country showed him that persons engaged in the milking of the cows were frequently afflicted with a mild eruptive disease which, as they rightly supposed, was communicated from the cattle. This was not all, however. He found that there prevailed a belief that a person who had thus taken this mild form of the cowpox was proof against the ravages of one of the most loathsome and fatal scourges of the human race. Bending all his energies upon these facts, he deduced from them the following theory:—Half a century previously the system of inoculation for the smallpox had been introduced, the disease when thus imparted being much less virulent than when contracted in the ordinary way. If the cowpox were to be introduced into the system by inoculation, it would also prove less virulent than the casual complaint, and yet would retain its protecting and preventative power. Years of careful study and experimenting were devoted to the subject, and at last he was prepared to announce his theories to the world as established facts. A sturdy opposition, as was to have been anticipated, was encountered by him, and some years elapsed before the profession and the world at large would acknowledge the correctness of his views. But his final triumph was as complete as had been that of his predecessor, and at different times before his death he received about $150,000 by grant from the British Parliament, in acknowledgment of his services to the world and as compensation for his outlays and sacrifices.

In our own city we are, happily, able to cite a case which presents the same instructive features as those which we have already cited. Thirty years ago, Dr. J. H. Schenck, who had been brought to the verge of the grave by the consumption, was given up by his attending physician as beyond the reach of earthly aid. In the desperation which besets a man when thus forced face to face with death, he turned all his skill and energy to his own case, and discovered a compound, now known as the Pulmonic Syrup, which effected a marvellous, but perfect cure. Then he began to test its efficacy upon others, and slowly but surely forced upon the world the conviction that consumption was not utterly beyond the reach of human skill, and that, if all other remedies were powerless to hold it at bay, the Pulmonic Syrup was its unquestioned master. As adjuncts to this sovereign remedy for every class of pulmonary complaints, the Seaweed Tonic and the Mandrake Pills were compounded, and the three remedies placed before the world. It was the old story over again. The cry of quackery was raised, and while the enlightenment of the age did not permit any positive persecution, as would have been the case in the days of Harvey, the world for years steadily refused to accept the proffered life-giving and health-strengthening boon. But perseverance and energy left no room for discouragement, when they were supported by and based upon a consciousness of absolute knowledge derived from long and varied experience. The eyes of the world were gradually opened to the virtues of Dr. Schenck's remedies, they made their way here and there, constant accessions were received to the ranks of those who had substantial cause for relying upon and recommending them, and finally a large and lucrative business grew up upon the slender foundation, the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills being recognized universally as medicines of the most powerful and efficacious character. The fruits of this success have been an ample competence, on which, we understand, the one who has so well deserved it contemplates retiring at an early date from the cares, anxieties, and labors with which his active professional career has been so long burdened.

STYLE, FIT AND MAKE *of our Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also*
CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.*
ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OPENED TO-DAY—The elegant and handsome drug store of Mr. George C. Bower, under the Western Bank, No. 403 Chesnut street. The neighborhood has been a gainer by his coming. His reputation as a druggist, perfumer, and manufacturer of exquisitely palatable soda waters has preceded him, and will insure a plethora of patronage to his new place. He comes from Sixth and Vine streets, in which locality he was known by everybody. His new store is a few strides ahead of his old one, however. It is beautifully fitted up, cool and inviting in its marbled whiteness, pleasant to the eye in its appearance, and seductive of the change in one's pockets in the goods it displays. A full and complete assortment of fresh medicines, English, French, and American perfumery, and divers other articles of the fancy kind, can there be found. Mr. Bower will also make a specialty of the preparation of soda water, rendering it free from all impurity, and manufacturing his syrups from the juice of the fruit. The artificial waters of Vichy, Kissingen, and Saratoga will likewise be kept on draught in ice-cold fountains. Don't forget the opening to-day, nor the place afterwards.

FOR SALE.

MANSION IN PEMBERTON, N. J.—The subscriber offers a new and beautiful mansion for sale or to rent, situated in the town of Pemberton.
This is one of the most desirable country seats in Burlington county; the house is built in the most substantial manner, replete with all the modern improvements. The grounds are tastefully laid out with evergreens and other ornamental shrubbery. There is a carriage-house and stabling for several horses.
This country seat is especially desirable as a residence, built upon elevated grounds, affording a magnificent view of the surrounding country. Pemberton has long been celebrated for the health and longevity of its inhabitants; its elevated locality in close proximity to the pines that impregnate the air with their salubrious and fragrant perfume. There are seven daily lines of cars to Philadelphia of an hour's ride. JAMES MAISBURY.
P. S.—Information can be had of Mr. COOPER, No. 4 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
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FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS,
A NINE-ROOM HOUSE,
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Is elegant in style and finish, simple in construction, noiseless in operation, makes perfect work on every description of material, is very light running, perfectly free in all its movements, is adapted to a greater range of work than any machine yet invented, and is emphatically the
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OVER 100 PATTERNS OF FANCY TOILET WARE,
AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
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SAVE 50 PER CENT. BY BUYING
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Of every description, of
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, LINEN GOODS
For Men's and Boys' Wear, and Ladies' Cloakings.
Our entire stock is NEW, and the prices lower than the panic prices of 1857.
Purchase your materials of us, have them made up to order, thus securing well-made and good fitting garments, and
SAVE 50 PER CENT.
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We have received our Importation
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PERKINS & CO.,
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GEO. D. WISHAM, No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
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TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
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FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
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OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

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McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
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Would call the attention of ladies
WISHING BARGAINS
To their stock of
PIQUES, PLAID AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS AND ORGANDIES,
Which they have bought for cash, and can offer at much less than the PRESENT PRICES of importation.
Also, a fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN EXTRACTS. [6 3 thstu 3t
Palm Leaf, Japanese and Fancy Fans, Laces, Embroideries, and Fancy Articles in great variety.

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ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!
PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!
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A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.
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LADIES WHO ARE PREPARING FOR A SUMMER TRIP, OR THE WATERING PLACES,
Will find our stock of
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As we make NECK-TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, SASHES, ETC., SPECIALTIES,
In our assortment will always be found approved Novelties. [5 27 thstu15trp
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GEORGE FRYER,
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BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
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MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
DRESS and FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
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Has been thoroughly tested during the past winter. Hot rooms, exposed to furnace or other heat, with more or less steam, the walls of which have been covered for a year, are now in as good condition as when the wood was first hung,
WITHOUT CRACKING, BLISTERING, OR SHRINKING.
Our past experience enables us to apply these BEAUTIFUL HANGINGS in a more artistic and much less expensive manner than heretofore.

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Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,
Which will be open for the transaction of business
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This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.
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P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ.* It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge contradiction.* Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic.*
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CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 25, 1868.
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It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
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It is a home company in every locality.
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Agent in Philadelphia for the Celebrated
Potomac Mills Hydraulic Cement.
This celebrated Cement is used upon all the public buildings at Washington, D. C., and has been analyzed by Dr. Henry Ernl, late Consulting Chemist at the Department of Agriculture, who pronounces it equal to the best Roman Cement. It has been known and used at the South since 1830, and every lock on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Cumberland to Alexandria bears testimony to its merits.
Builders and Contractors generally are invited to subject it to the severest tests. 6 1 6t wsstrp

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FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue, East of Front street.
5 19 1mrp

PREVENTION--CURE.

The infatuation of mankind is marvellous. Men of good, sound sense live in or visit unhealthy districts of country during the hot summer months, without using a single precaution to ward off disease. They breathe miasmatic atmospheres and drink poisoned waters, but never provide an antidote against the deadly fevers that lurk in the air and float in the water. No man thinks himself in danger, but any one can readily see that they are pursuing a suicidal course. Thus we find that whenever any of our friends are about to move into a fever country, all make haste to advise him to be sure and take with him a reliable antidote, like the ZINGARI BITTERS, for example; but no one seems to think it necessary to apply this advice to himself.

Thousands of people annually sacrifice their lives by neglect, many more shake with the ague, burn with the fever, are robbed of strength, broken down in spirit, emaciated in body, so that they are useless, burdensome skeletons. In the new countries of the West this has been especially the case. Now that the Southern States on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts and in the great Valley of the Mississippi have been opened to Northern capital, enterprise, and labor, innumerable families will go thither to purchase cheap homes and reap rich harvests from the fertile soil. Yet many will reap harvests of sore affliction, disease, and death if they fail to use the proper precaution to preserve health.

Medical science and the experience of mankind have rendered nothing more certain than this, that the juices of herbs properly prepared are the natural defenses against malarious diseases.

As a safeguard against epidemic and endemic maladies generated by miasma and sun-heated waters, no medicine has yet been discovered that, in certainty to prevent diseases or efficacy in curing when once contracted, can in any degree compare with the GREAT ZINGARINI plant, discovered years ago by Cheopsus, the great Egyptian physician.

All the known remedies were familiar to Dr. Cheopsus; he had used them in his practice in the Valley of the River Nile, where, perhaps, more than in any other part of the world, fever antidotes are used; in his researches among the flora of Northern Africa, he found and tested the medicinal qualities of many plants, but of all these the ZINGARINI HERB was the most valuable. The fame of this medicine soon crossed the Mediterranean into Europe, and the Red Sea into Asia, and there became almost the only remedy for malarious fevers.

A few years ago this medicine was introduced to the American public in the form of the ZINGARI BITTERS, a pleasant and an agreeable liquid, but in not the slightest degree an intoxicating beverage. It is a gentle stimulant, but not an intoxicant. No one, therefore, need hesitate to introduce this article into his family for daily use during the seasons when the danger is greatest.

Its usefulness as a domestic specific cannot be overestimated. In cases of the stomach, sudden spasms, cholic, hysterics, lassitude, nervous headache, and innumerable other little ailments that occur in every family, it is a sovereign remedy.

This Bitters is especially adapted to soothe and tone the stomach, and every one knows that as long as the stomach is in a healthy condition no disease can effect a lodgment in the system. The digestive organs, when vigorous and in a normal condition, perfectly dissolve and assimilate the food, so that the strengthening and building-up elements can be appropriated to all the tissues of the body. But if food is not digested, there is no material supplied to replace the natural waste of the system. The great value of the ZINGARI BITTERS lies just in this fact, that it keeps the digestive organs in tone, or speedily corrects them when deranged.

Chills and fever are the pests of many communities: whole districts of country have been depopulated by this insidious malady, families have been reduced to poverty simply because their working powers had been destroyed by the slow and sure effects of this disease; and the skill of the entire medical faculty is often baffled by its pertinacity, yet no one who has tried this new remedy has long suffered from chills and fever, nor has any one been attacked by this disease who used ZINGARI BITTERS as a preventive. While most men recognize and acknowledge the necessity for stimulants, few take the pains to obtain a proper one. It often happens therefore, the great evil is done in the attempt to cure. Many resort to the use of raw alcoholic liquors, such as are sold in the public drinking saloons. These liquors, it has been shown by extensive and careful analysis made of those sold in the saloons of New York, are often the vilest compounds of water, *fusel oil, amyle,* or *sulphuric acid.* By the use of these, therefore, the system is thoroughly impregnated with deadly poisons, which will lead to fatal results. It is unsafe to trust to common liquors. We must look elsewhere for a stimulant and tonic. There is one provided which may be administered with perfect safety to all who need invigorants. Its increasing popularity, its extensive use, and its superior qualities, determined by the most varied experience, are the strongest evidence of its utility. The most fearful consequences have frequently resulted from a mistake in the selection and use of stimulants, and it is therefore of the utmost importance to the public to know that, notwithstanding the vast amount of deception practised in the mixing of liquors and the adulteration of drugs, there is yet a preparation thoroughly reliable, warranted to be free of all noxious elements, compounded of the purest materials, and in every sense of the word a medicine.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are given to the public with entire confidence and upon a full knowledge of their value.

It is highly recommended by some who have used them:—
Hear the following from the Rev. R. J. Keeling, D. D., formerly Rector of Trinity Church, Washington, D. C., and present Rector of St. Stephen's, Harrisburg, Pa., late of Chicago, Illinois:—
HARRISBURG, Pa., August 23, 1868.—I am not in the habit of recommending for general use articles which have proved of special service to me, but most readily give my testimony to the merit of the Zingari Bitters, prepared by Mr. F. Rahter. I have used it in my family with excellent results: it relieves incipient dyspepsia; is a fine appetizer, for the morning meal especially, and, unlike similar preparations, has a pleasant aromatic flavor, free from fiery alcoholic taste. REV. R. J. KEELING.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY, October 15, 1868.—I suffered of fever and ague more than nine months. My liver had become very much diseased. My complexion was sallow and jaundiced; my stomach irritable, and my whole system greatly emaciated, with almost total loss of strength and appetite. I tried various remedies, but no cure till I used the ZINGARI BITTERS. My health has been completely restored by this valuable medicine. JACOB HOMER.
HARRISBURG CITY, October 17, 1868.—Personally appeared the above-named Jacob Homer, and made oath in due form that the facts are true as above stated. HENRY PEFFER, Alderman.
[From Judge Murray].
HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 28, 1868.—Mr. F. Rahter—*Dear Sir.*—I feel it to be my duty to inform you of the great benefits one of the members of my family received from the use of your ZINGARI BITTERS. One of my daughters was troubled for a long time with all the ills consequent upon the stoppage of the menses. She was pale, emaciated, spiritless: in fact, a general wreck. We tried quite a number of doctors, many home and advertised remedies, but no benefit was derived; finally I induced her to try your BITTERS, and after using it but a short time, the catamenia were restored, and her general health has already wonderfully improved. We can never thank you enough for restoring our beloved daughter to health. I believe it to be the greatest family medicine out, and would under no circumstances be without it. WILLIAM F. MURRAY.
The following certificate is from the well-known Dunkard minister, Reuben Sayler, and speaks for itself. There is not a man in Maryland whose character for veracity and honesty is better known than his:—
MR. F. H. RAHTER—Dear Sir—After suffering with Dyspepsia for 25 years, and using all the remedies advertised for its cure, besides being under treatment of eight or ten physicians, and all proving a failure, I was finally induced, by the merchant at Union Bridge (Captain Leightner), to try your most excellent remedy, ZINGARI BITTERS, and I now take pleasure in saying that it has done me more good than anything I have ever tried, and I cheerfully recommend it to the public as one of the most efficient remedies extant for the above disease.
I will also state that my neighbor, Mrs. Worley, who suffered of the same disease, told me, only a few days ago, that she had taken two bottles, and that she could perform as good a day's work as she ever could, to which I cheerfully subscribe. REUBEN SAYLER.
Union Bridge, Carroll county, Md.
Sold by dealers throughout the world.
Price, $1 per bottle, or $5 per half dozen.
F. RAHTER & CO.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers,
No. 6 NORTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
Exclusive Agencies granted where none are now established. 5 9 wsst

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXXVI.

A Batch of Conundrums.

Why is a man who is deceived by a girl like another girl in leading-strings?—He is *miss-led* (misled).

Why is a city being destroyed like another being built?—It is being *razed* (raised).

Why is a man in a fever like a burning candle?—He is light-headed.

Why is a madman like two men?—He is one beside himself.

Why is my head when in pain like a sovereign of Europe?—It is *a king* (aching).

Why is a cook like a barber?—He dresses *hair* (hare).

Why is thought like the sea?—It is *a notion* (an ocean).

Why is a hobbling parson like a secular person?—He is a *lame man* (layman).

Why is herb-soup the best of all soup?—It is *soup-herb* (superb).

Why is a flower out of season like an old coat?—It is seedy.

When is an apple like a fish?—When it is a crab.

When George IV went angling, what bird was he like?—A kingfisher.

When is an enemy's encampment most likely to be set fire to?—When the tents are pitched.

Why is a teller at the bank like a collier?—He handles the coal.

Why is a courteous person like a tree?—He is full of boughs (bows).

Spiritual Photography.

1. What Barnum got when he went for a Spiritual Photo. The Feejee mermaid as his guardian angel.

Why Women Should Vote.

Because one sober woman walking to the poll is better than fifteen men reeling there.

Because women would be content with smaller bribes than men, and thereby save candidates a deal of expense.

Because men have had the franchise so long, and have made such a mess of it, that women ought to be allowed a trial.

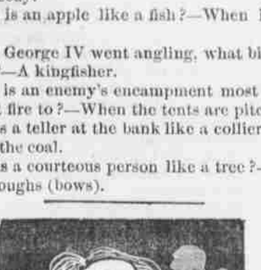
Because no woman would spend the greater part of her bribe in intoxicating liquors, and thereby would set a good example to male voters.

Because women, if much longer denied the franchise, will spitefully degenerate into men, wear male attire, use male language, adopt male imprecations, build male clubs, and refuse to dance in step.

Because, though there have been hundreds of votaresses in the world, not one has been allowed to record her vote at elections.

Because mothers in possession of the franchise would be able to say, "If you'll marry one of my daughters, Mr. Allgold, I'll give you my vote and interest."

Because I, who write these reasons, want to give a vote for dear Captain ——. Ah! wouldn't you like to know his name?



Spiritual Photography.

2. *Spinster.*—"If it's the same to you, sir, I'd prefer a gentleman spirit beside me."

Household Hints for Economical Managers.

How to obtain a good, serviceable Light Porter—Take a pint of stout, and add a quart of spring water. There you have him.

How to make Hats last—Make everything else first.

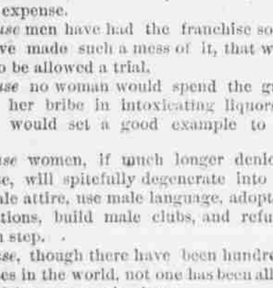
How to prevent Ale from spoiling—Drink it.

How to avoid being considered above your business—Never live over your shop.

How to make your Servants rise—Send them up to sleep in the attics.

Sweetening one's coffee is generally the first stirring event of the day.

A Western debating society is to take up the question, "Where does a fire go when it goes out?



Spiritual Photography.

3. Artful Dodger, Esq., and his guardian angel.

Whoever saw the "pale of society" running over with the milk of human kindness?" If so, where was the "cream of the joke?"

In reply to a young writer who wishes to know "which magazine will give me the highest position quickest," a contemporary advises "a powder magazine, if you contribute a fiery article."

A GOOD REASON.

I cannot sing the old songs—
I cannot sing the new;
Although there are, I'm told, songs
Of both kinds not a few.

But then you see to be a
Great singer's something choice—
And I have no idea
Of time—or tune—or voice.

Josh Billings says he will never patronize a lottery so long as he can hire anybody else to rob him at reasonable wages.

What author uses the most uncommon words?—The compiler of a dictionary.

A well-known lawyer, who declared he had never opened any book after he had left school but a law-book, once told a jury, when speaking of a chimney on fire: "Gentlemen, the chimney took fire; it poured forth volumes of smoke. Volumes, did I say?—whole encyclopedias!"

Spiritual Photography.

4. Mrs. Partington is persuaded by Ike to try a spirit picture. Ike lends his assistance as an angel.

A photographer in Massachusetts was recently visited by a young woman, who, with sweet simplicity, asked, "How long does it take to get a photograph after you leave your measure?"

THE BEST OF WRITING—To "right wrong."

A man, hearing of another who was a hundred years old, said contemptuously, "Pshaw! what a fuss about nothing. Why, if *my* grandfather were alive, he would be a hundred and fifty years old."

A country dentist advertises that "he spares no pains" to render his operations satisfactory.

We met with an odd misprint in a country newspaper the other day. It stated that a young lady at an amateur concert had won a well-deserved encore by the exquisite taste with which she sang the well-worn old song, "An Angel's *Whisker*." This is nearly as good as the famous paragraph which, by the substitution of a "c" for an "h," made a railway train run over a cow, and "cut it into *calves*." We read once, too, in an account of an assault case, that the medical witness, on examining the complainant's head, found an incised wound there which was "two inches long and some feet deep." "Some feet" was a misprint for "somewhat," very badly written. The reporter was a Scotchman, and, having missed the exact depth of the wound, had cautiously indulged in a vague generality. Dean Stanley stated at a public meeting a few months ago, that a correspondent once wrote to him to ask what he meant by a passage in one of his works containing the words "the horns of the burning beast." On reference, he found that this was the humorous way in which a printer had chosen to reproduce "the thorn of the burning bush."

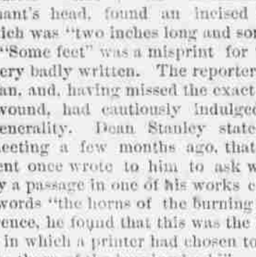
Spiritual Photography.

5. Another disgraceful blunder of the operator. A poor old lady went to get spirit pictures of her departed boys.

An honest countryman presented himself the other day at one of our noted photographer's. "I wish you to take my father's picture," said he. "Was your father ever photographed here?" asked the artist. "Not that I know of." "Well, bring him as soon as you like." "But I can't," rejoined the countryman, wiping away a tear; "he died a fortnight ago." "Why didn't you say so at once?" exclaimed the photographer. "You have a picture of him, of course?" "If I had, what should I want of another?" answered the countryman. "Here is a description of him," drawing a paper from his pocket, "and try to make it as like him as you can."

When does a man overcome the inactivity of an inanimate object?—When he makes an umbrella *stand*.

THE SPHINX.—An uninformed Irishman hearing the Sphinx alluded to in company, whispered to a companion, "Who is Sphinx?" "A monster man." "Oh," said our Hibernian, in order not to seem unacquainted with the family, "a Munster man! I thought he was from Connaught."



Spiritual Photography.

6. *Inquiring Spiritualist*—"Do you ever take spirits here?

Facetious Artist—"Oh, certainly."

Inquiring Spiritualist—"How do you generally take them?"

Facetious Artist—"Sometimes with a little sugar, but generally straight."

AN INHUMAN ACT—Pulling down "the blind."

This epitaph is found in a Western churchyard:—

"Here lies the Mother of Children five;
Two are dead and three are alive,
The two that are dead preferring rather
To die with the Mother than live with the Father."

Heavy, this, on the father.

COLD WETHER—Mutton.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.—A few days ago a suit of rooms was advertised at a sea-side resort as having among its attractions "A splendid view over a fine garden adorned with numerous sculptures." On application at the address given, it was found that the garden adorned with sculptures was the cemetery.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Jacob Wagner, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, June 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Two-story brick dwelling, No. 520 Noble street, east of Sixth street. All that two-story brick dwelling, No. 520 Noble street, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Noble street, 27 feet 8½ inches west of Magnolia street, Twelfth ward; containing in front on Noble street 17 feet 4½ inches, and in depth on the west side 70 feet 6 inches, and on the east side 69 feet 7 inches, and in breadth on rear end 17 feet 3½ inches. Together with the privilege of a 3 feet wide alley, leading eastward into Magnolia street. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms, cash. Possession with deed.

No. 2. Two-story brick dwelling, No. 518 Noble street. All that two-story brick dwelling, No. 518 Noble street, and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Noble street, 15 feet west of Magnolia street, Twelfth ward; containing in front on Noble street 14 feet 8½ inches, and in depth 51 feet 7½ inches. Together with the privilege of a 3 feet alley way leading southward and eastward into Magnolia street. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash. Rents for $300 per annum. Sale absolute.

By order of Executors,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 20 22 6 5 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very Valuable Business Location. Three-story Brick Residence, northwest corner of Sixth and Spring Garden street, opposite the fountain. On Tuesday, June 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable three-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the northwest corner of Sixth and Spring Garden streets, containing in front on Sixth street 18 feet, and extending in depth on the north line 67 feet, and on the south line along Spring Garden street 67 feet 2½ inches, being on the rear end 23 feet 7½ inches. The house is well and substantially built; has saloon parlor, office, and kitchen on the first floor; 3 chambers, dining-room (with dumb-waiter), and bath-room on the second floor; and three chambers on the third floor; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, furnace, cooking range, etc.; vault under pavement, large arched cellar, which makes it valuable for a wine-house. Been occupied by a physician for a number of years, and is a good business stand; situate opposite the square that contains the fountain; neighborhood very desirable. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $90. Terms—$7000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 31 6 2 5 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two new and modern three-story brick dwellings, No.s 922 and 924 South Fifteenth street. On Tuesday, June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those new and modern three-story brick messuages, and the lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Fifteenth street, between Christian and Carpenter streets, Nos. 922 and 924; each containing in front on Fifteenth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 70 feet. They each have parlor, dining-room, and two kitchens on first floor; two chambers, bath, and store-room on second floor, and three chambers on third floor; neatly papered and painted; have the modern conveniences, dry cellars, etc. They will be sold separately. Each subject to a yearly ground-rent of $20 50, and a mortgage of $1000.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 31 6 5 12] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three story brick store and dwelling, No. 3729 Market street, west of Thirty-seventh street. On Tuesday, June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three story brick store and dwelling, with three story double back buildings, situate on the north side of Market street, No. 3729; containing in front on Market street 20 feet, and in depth 120 feet, including a four-feet wide alley leading into Filbert street, with the free use and privilege thereof. The house has gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace (gas fixtures included in the sale free of charge). It is an excellent business location. Terms, $4500 now on the property may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 31 6 5 12 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARY E. FOX, by her next friend, vs. ADAM FOX, December Term, 1868, No. 8. In Divorce.

To ADAM FOX, respondent:—The depositions of witnesses in the above case on the part of the libellant will be taken before ISAAC S. ATKINSON, Esq., Examiner, at the office, No. 128 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY, June 4, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may be present if you think proper. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. JOHN ROBERTS,
5 18 18t Attorney pro Libellant.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE UNITED STATES THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. KINSEY TAYLOR, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by said Court.

EDWIN A. WOODWARD, Assignee,
No. 47 N. WATER Street, Phila.
S. H. AUSTIN, Attorney:
No. 329 S. SEVENTH Street, Phila. 5 29 s3t*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1869.

On the petition of M. RIEHL, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 28th day of August, 1855, and reissued on the 4th day of May, 1869, for an improvement in Machine for Trimming Books.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 9th day of August next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. SAMUEL S. FISHER,
5 29 s9t Commissioner of Patents.

ESTATE OF WASHINGTON BROWN, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of WASHINGTON BROWN, deceased, having been granted to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, without delay, to the office of the said Company, No. 304 WALNUT Street.

6 1 tuths3t* CHARLES DUTILH, President.

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety

OF

FULL AND HALF-BOUND

BLANK BOOKS,

MEMORANDUM, PASS,

COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,

To be found in this city, is at the

OLD ESTABLISHED

Blank Book Manufactory

OF

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

3 18 thstuatm PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS

ON THE LINE OF

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

OCEAN HOUSE.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.

MAY 5, 1869.

This well known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.

For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4plm

LYCETT & SAWYER.

JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.

This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.

For terms, etc., until then, address

PETER GARDNER,

PROPRIETOR,

NO. 307 WALNUT STREET,

6 2 1m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of guests on

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to

GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,

ATLANTIC CITY, or

BROWN & WOELPPER,

6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.

The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

TERMS MODERATE.

THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

Carl Sentz', Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,

LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.

This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.

The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.

On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for ATLANTIC CITY

Will leave Vine Street Ferry at.....8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at.....4 P. M.

Stopping at all Stations.

6 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.

5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."

This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL," BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758,

Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday. Terms moderate.

RIEGEL & SANDT,
6 3 1m Proprietors.

LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Best of accommodations for Families and Gentlemen. Board, $3 50 per day; $14 to $17 50 per week, according to rooms. Open from June 1 to October 15. Address

6 1 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL. Terms for JUNE $3 50 per day, or $21 per week. For JULY, $4 per day, or $21 to $28 per week.

6 3 30t SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, WILL OPEN for visitors on JUNE 1. For Rooms, etc., address

J. F. CAKE,
20 thstu3t* Proprietor.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF UNITED STATES VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on the 19th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel Steamer SHAMOKIN, of 1030 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on the 21st day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel Steamer HORNET, of 820 tons, old measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards. The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the navy yards within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 6 3thstuct

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation for a Town Clock and Bell.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of fourteen hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for a Town Clock and Bell to be placed on the tower or cupola of the Shiffler Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company's house, on Moyamensing avenue, below Dickerson street, First ward.

And the warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

CLERKS' OFFICE, SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS, PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1869.

This is to certify that the above ordinance was returned by his Honor the Mayor to the Common Council on the third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, without his approval; and said bill having been reconsidered, was passed on said third of June, A. D. 1869, agreeably to the seventh section of the act of Assembly, approved February second, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, entitled "A further supplement to the act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia," by the following vote, to wit—yeas, 26; nays, 9.

And the said ordinance, together with the objections of his Honor the Mayor, having been sent to Select Council for their consideration, was passed by that body on said third day of June, A. D. 1869, agreeably to the seventh section of the act of Assembly, approved February second, A. D. 1854, entitled "A further supplement to an act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia," by the following vote, to wit—yeas, 19; nays, 4.

Therefore, the said ordinance having been passed agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, is now a law in full force and virtue.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
6 5 1t Clerk of Select Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Provide for a Settlement with the Present Lessees of and for the Leasing of Poplar Street Wharf.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of Markets and City Property shall, as soon after the passage hereof as practicable, expose to lease by public vendue, and let to the highest and best bidder, for a term of one or three years, the Wharf property belonging to the city, at the foot of Poplar street, on the river Delaware; and immediately upon the execution by the lessee of a lease therefor, with the securities required by existing ordinances, the said Commissioner is hereby authorized to settle with Messrs. Patterson & Lippincott, the present occupants of said premises, for the use and occupation thereof from the first day of July, 1868, to the day of the commencement of the new lease, at the same rent per annum that shall be secured to the city thereby. Provided, That before the said commissioner shall execute the provisions of this ordinance, the said Patterson & Lippincott shall agree in writing to be bound by said provisions, and to vacate the said premises within thirty days from the time of said letting in case they should not be the successful bidders thereat.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To change the Boundary Lines of the First Division of the Twenty fifth Ward, and to create an Additional Division of said Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the First division of the Twenty-fifth ward shall hereafter be bounded as follows, to wit:—To commence at the northeast corner of Germantown road and Erie avenue; thence along said Germantown road to the line of the Twenty-second ward; thence along said line to the Kensington and Oxford turnpike road; thence along the same to Erie avenue; thence along the same to the place of beginning, and the place of voting shall be at the house of Enoch Clifford, borner of Nicetown lane and Germantown road.

Section 2. There shall be created an additional division, to be called the Eighth division, and bounded as follows, to wit:—To commence at the southeast corner of Erie avenue and Germantown road; thence along the said Germantown road to Lehigh avenue; thence along the same to the Kensington and Oxford turnpike road; thence along the same to Erie avenue; thence along the same to the place of beginning, and the place of voting shall be at the house of Charles F. Jones, at the Rising Sun village.

Section 3. That the remaining election divisions of said ward be and remain as heretofore established by law.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eighteen hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA,

A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE,

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(FRENCH LLOYDS).

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THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

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COMBINED DINING-ROOM

Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.

This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, which being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining rooms.

We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.

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Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,
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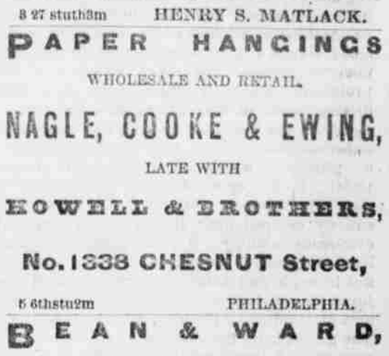

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3 6

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

BUTLER ON THE FALLEN BRAVE.

From the N. Y. World.

Butler's threnody at Gloucester the other day was very characteristic of its author. The election of a Butler for the eulogist of dead patriots was not particularly creditable to the good taste of the persons who made it. One can imagine that it would have embittered the pangs of dissolution to many an Union soldier if he could have foreseen that the Doctor would be chosen as the exemplar and expositor of the heroic virtue which took him to the field. But if the friends of the Massachusetts soldiers do not object, why should we? and, indeed, how can we with any face when we have had Sickles doing a similar service for ourselves? Butler, by-the-by, has the grace to distinguish the dead soldiers from himself in the most emphatic manner, in claiming for them that they entered the service without "hope of reward, save the reward of well doing." The staple of Butler's oration is the same as those of the similar effusions which have been dropping for several days past from eloquent lips all over the country. Its lush tropicality emulates the bloom and the odor of the literally floral tributes which were dropped at the same time on the same graves. In the main, it is the same sort of sophomorical verbiage that every orator is expected to exude on such occasions; and it winds up, of course, with a stanza, which happens to be the most hackneyed verse of "Marco Bozarris."

But Butler's oratorical powers are not our theme. And, though it is not an inspiriting spectacle to see a Butler declaiming in praise of bravery, and integrity, and self-sacrifice, yet, if he had done nothing more, we would have let him alone. The restless itch of the man for notoriety breaks out, at the end of his cheap rhetoric, into a vehement appeal for vengeance against England, to be executed at the very first opportunity. The appeal is such as would be indecent from the speaker's seat in Congress; and what shall be said of it when its hoarse denunciation is made to tangle, in the interests of the vulgar vanity of a pushing demagogue, upon the utterances of a sacred sorrow?

But Butler could not help it. It was not in his nature to let an occasion pass for saying something spiteful, or, still more, some "sensational" thing, without reference to anything but his own craving for notoriety. This is the key of the man's whole career. He has a certain reputation for "smartness," of which this feeling is at the bottom. It does not matter to him whether a measure is politic or impolitic, whether it is really for his advantage and the advantage of his party or not. If it will only make him talked about, he urges it with all his might and main, utterly regardless of the ultimate consequences, even to himself. His conduct in the matter of impeachment shows how little sagacity he really has. A man of real brains would have known that the attempt could not result otherwise than disastrously. But a man of Butler's brains could see that the advocacy of impeachment would make him conspicuous. And so Butler went into it headlong. Such has been his course all along, and the fact shows how much overrated his ability has all along been both by his allies and his antagonists.

In fact, the career of this man illustrates how apt people are to associate egregious moral delinquency with egregious mental capacity. It has been remarked that burglars, pickpockets, and swindlers are often addressed by judges and spoken of by papers and people with a sort of pity for the ingenuity they are thought to have displayed and the talents they are supposed to have perverted, when, in fact, their viciousness alone makes them seem clever, and, being scoundrels, they are imagined to be shrewd by men who, if the scoundrels had been honest men, would at once recognize them to be blockheads. Such is the predicament of Butler. People see him to be entirely uninfluenced by any moral motive and utterly unscrupulous, and they are led to conclude that, as he is evidently without principle, he must be governed by a peculiarly acute perception of his interest. But the fact is not so. Butler has never produced any traceable effect upon national politics, because he has never had the ability to. If he had either more virtue or more sense of shame, he would be set down for what he is—a fifth-rate politician.

THE NEW REVOLUTION IN CUBA.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The failure, if not the actual collapse, of Spanish government in Cuba no longer admits of question. Havana and Cienfuegos have just seen the beginning of the end—the general disintegration and crumbling away of whatever morality remained to the Spaniards in the island, with the dissipation of those bombastic assurances which have been deluding them and the world in the name of what they are wont to call the territorial integrity. Spanish honor, too, and what the late Captain-General was pleased to call the pride of Castile, have undergone a fatal shaming and maiming in its insular member. Both the integrity of territory and State, and we might add society and the army, is mortally assailed in the latest news. It looks as if no sound part remained in the Spanish possession, and as if the physical collapse and near death of the dismissed and almost fugitive Captain-General were simultaneous with the breaking-down of the power he served.

The startling news telegraphed us from Havana has been foreshowed in our comments and correspondence weeks back. It was known that bribery and corruption were frequent among Spanish generals, that one of them had been accused of selling safe conducts to the enemy, and that threats against their officers had been freely uttered by the Spanish volunteers. Our special advices brought to light the other day the strange charge that the first help which the Cubans received in munitions of war came from the avarice of their foes. Rumor has been busy with the names of Generals Pelaez and Letona in connection with allegations of treason and fraud, and that of the Governor of Havana, Senor Don Lopez Roberts, has not escaped the infamy of the very curious suspicions which are rife in Havana. The story is as old as Cuba that Spain robs it both by her officials and her employes, and mainly by the fraudulent concert of both. The island has been an asylum of plunder for these incurables, and a school for all the arts of oppression and extravagance. It was as natural for Spanish officials to steal as for Spanish soldiers to butcher.

We are not altogether surprised, therefore, at the new revolt, and, practically, the counter revolution in Cuba. The outbreak of the volunteers is in perfect fulfilment of the threats which they have made since the beginning of the year. It is in logical following of the unrebuked massacres of the Prado and Villanueva, and of the wharf of Havana. It is a thorough deduction from General Dulce's surrender of the patriot Romero to instant death, from the heroic death of Leon and the riot and butchery evoked by his execution, and from similar performances of savage bloodshed throughout the island. Let it be said, to the remnant of credit which belongs to the late feebly astute Captain-General, that he did not at once or did not always give over every captive Cuban to the unchained hyenas sent out to govern the isle, and kindle into flame from one end of it to the other its most blasting passions. It is partly to his credit that the armed mob of Havana have hustled him out of power and sent him off to Spain. Of his deputies in Cienfuegos and Matanzas, who have also been compelled to dismount from their positions, we cannot speak with the same certainty. They, as well as General Pelaez, may have been accused of accepting bribes; but if they were but guilty of the rare crime of mercy, no doubt they well earned their disgrace in the eyes of the volunteers. Bad and ungovernable as this soldiery is, we are bound to say that they have made their word good to the letter. They have murdered according to promise, and they have overthrown their wretched Government, as they declared they would. We give them credit for an atrocious patriotism, a lurid ardor, and a stupid earnestness to save Spain. The work they have just done portends the coming of General Caballero de Rodas. The advent of this ruthless commander will, we have reason to apprehend, be the signal for the most violent and merciless measures of repression. But if the flood of victory turns wholly for the Cubans, we may have to beg mercy for the drowning men who have so often threatened the island with a deluge of blood.

THE LAST MONTHLY STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Boutwell has promptly furnished to the country the statement of the public debt for the last month, ending May 30, which shows that he keeps the machinery of the Treasury Department in good working order and under control. Nearly all the debt bears coin interest, and that amounts now to $2,107,882,100. The debt bearing coin interest has been increased during the last year $87,054,259. The debt bearing currency interest has been reduced down to $67,075,000. The debt bearing interest, then, without reckoning the Pacific Railroad bonds, is $2,174,957,100. The bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad amount to $56,852,320; which, added to the interest-bearing debt, makes a total of $2,231,809,420, on which the government has to pay annually, with but an insignificant exception, six per cent. interest in gold, or between eight and nine per cent. in currency. From these stupendous figures and this extraordinary high rate of interest the people may form an idea of the burden they have to bear, and the perpetual incubus it will be upon them unless means be taken to reduce the interest and to liquidate the principal.

The debt bearing no interest—that is, the greenback and fractional currency and the gold certificates—amounts to $412,052,287. This, of course, is no burden at all. But the sapient financiers of the McCulloch school, and the crazy on-to-specie-payment theorists are in a hurry to convert this non-interest bearing debt into that bearing interest, and thus increase the burdens of the people thirty millions a year or so. The whole tendency of Mr. McCulloch's policy while he was Secretary of the Treasury was to that end, and it is not oo much to say that the increased weight of the interest on the debt amounts to thirty or forty millions a year or more than it need have been or would have been under a different policy.

The whole debt, interest-bearing and non-interest-bearing, including the Pacific Railroad bonds, is $2,650,083,571. As a set-off to this there is in the Treasury $128,258,039. The debt, therefore, less cash in the Treasury, is $2,521,825,532. On the 1st of June, 1868, it was $2,510,245,886. This shows an increase of the national debt for the last year of $11,579,646. The annual exhibit, therefore, is not a flattering one. With the enormous revenue of the Government in time of peace, and long after all war expenses have ceased, there ought to have been no increase of the debt. Indeed, there ought to have been a large decrease. But we are not without hope, since the Treasury Department is in other hands, and as the last month's statement, as well as the previous month's statement, of Mr. Secretary Boutwell, shows a better statement of things and a considerable reduction of the debt. Still, we must wait for the returns of a longer period before we can judge of the general result. In the meantime we urge Mr. Boutwell to pursue his policy of using the surplus gold in the Treasury to buy up the interest-bearing debt and cancel it. That is the way to decrease the debt and relieve the people of their burdens.

OUR MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Times.

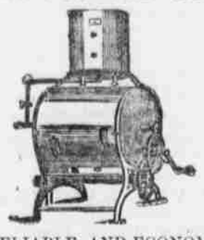
Mr. Motley's speerh at Liverpool pleased the Englishmen so much that we hope he will hesitate a good while before making another. Not that he said anything out of the way, but speech-making is not among his diplomatic duties; and just now, after their experience with Mr. Johnson, the English, as well as our own people, are very apt to misunderstand anything that Mr. Motley may say. We have had a great deal too much oratory in connection with our English diplomacy. Mr. Motley will save himself needless complications by abstaining from it altogether, and confining himself strictly to doing his duty in a legitimate business way. Mr. Adams was a model Minister in this respect, as in most others. Speech-making is not the proper form of carrying on diplomatic negotiations; and the very fact of resorting to it inspires distrust and excites both hopes and fears that are quite sure to be disappointed. Besides, Liverpool is not the proper place for a new American Minister to begin a career of promises, or of hints as to the feelings of his countrymen and his own opinions. It is a commercial city, made up of men who care nothing whatever for this country except as they can profit by trading with it, and who are quite as ready to trade with one class of its people as another, provided they can make money by it. During the Rebellion they reserved all their favors for the Rebels, because they believed they would win. *Now*, since they did *not* win, they are just as zealous on the other side. The less Mr. Motley has to do with *them* in the matter of making public speeches, the better. We learn from pretty good authority now that Mr. Motley went out with very clear and distinct instructions prepared for his guidance at the State Department. We doubt not they were eminently sensible, prudent, and patriotic. We hope he will follow them closely, and that among the points embraced in them was an injunction to keep clear of big dinners and avoid speech-making.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT IN PERIL.

From the N. Y. Times.

The fifteenth amendment is in fresh peril. This time it is not from reluctant legislatures that the danger comes, but from a new and unexpected quarter—in short, from the Woman's Bureau. The last regular weekly meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage Association took open grounds against the measure in question, and a resolution offered by Miss Anthony was carried, declaring that "we repudiate the fifteenth amendment, because by its passage in Congress the Republican party proposes to substitute an aristocracy of race, the most odious distinction in citizenship that has yet been proposed since nations had an existence." So, that was the little game of Congressmen, was it? And we, the people, until the Bureau enlightened us, never saw what they were up to. It makes one start to think, with such revelations, what possible traps and ariful enginery of evil may lie concealed under the most innocent and apparently benevolent schemes. But, of course, now that the secret machination of the fifteenth amendment has been exposed by these faithful new guardians of our rights; now that we know that what was apparently meant to protect the oppressed and help them on in life, really aims at the "most odious distinction ever proposed since nations had an existence," of course we shall take the backtrack at once. The only question is, Is it not too late for us to rescind our several State approvals?

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



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Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

FERRIS & CO.,
6 1ths3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.

Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the

DRIVING SEASON

OF

1869,

COMBINING

STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH

Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m
Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR

ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,
Successors to Richmond & Forepaugh,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
NO. 40 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
5 7½ West Side, Philadelphia.

WINES.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blenc, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Rugenie and Vin Imperial. M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

FINANCIAL.

THE

GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD

IS FINISHED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2½

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credi
1 2tf Available Throughout Europe.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,

Special Agents for the Sale of

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest, in currency.
Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 5 7 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26½

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.

WORK & MILNE,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. 6 5 1t2 31

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC

RAILROAD BONDS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

No. 109 S. THIRD Street,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

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NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,

And Marble Buildings,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,

Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON,

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Communications to be addressed to the Principa Office, Philadelphia. 6 1 1m

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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
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Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

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PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

EDWARD BROWN,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

8 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

11§

ESLER & BROTHER'S

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

We offer this season more su
perior stock
Wood Balusters,
Lumbe etc.
5 6 2m

COVER.

ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumbe for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
5 26 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

EXECUTORS' SPECIAL ADJOURNED SALE Estate of Edwin A. Stevens, Esq., deceased. 196 very desirable lots Camden, N. J.
On Monday,
June 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 196 desirable lots in the city of Camden, N. J., situate between Mickle and Hamilton, Second and West streets, late the property of Edwin A. Stevens, Esq., deceased.
For full particulars see plan, which may be had at the auction rooms.
Sale will commence at 12 o'clock precisely. 6 3 3t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
June 8, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
FOURTH (North), No. 415—Valuable Residence.
DILLWYN, No. 416—Genteel Dwelling.
WALNUT, No. 1723—Handsome Modern Residence, 21 by 125 feet; has every convenience; immediate possession.
WALNUT, No. 1607—Elegant Brown Stone Residence, 20 by 120 feet, has all the conveniences.
EIGHTH (North), No. 625—Modern Residence.
FRANKLIN, above Race—Valuable Lot, 175 by 142 feet.
NOBLE, Nos. 518 and 520—Genteel Dwellings.
SPRUCE, No. 1917—Elegant Residence.
MARKET, No. 626—Valuable Store.
FILBERT, No. 1115—Tavern and Dwelling.
EIGHTH and WILLOW, N. W. corner—Large and Valuable Lot.
MARSHALL, No. 322—Genteel Dwelling.
NINTH (South), No. 205—Modern Residence.
EIGHTH (North), No. 703—Modern Residence.
TWELFTH (North), No. 922—Modern Residence.
SEVENTH (North), No. 139—Store and Dwelling.
CALLOWHILL, Nos. 1518 and 1520—Stores and Dwellings.
MANAYUNK—20 Acres, Country Seat, Building Lots, Stone Quarry, etc.
BROAD and BUTTONWOOD—N. E. corner, large Lot and Buildings.
BUTTONWOOD, No. 730—Modern Residence.
SOUTH, Nos. 1020 and 1022—Stores and Dwellings.
PALMER and IRELAND—Lot, Eighteenth ward.
SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN, N. W. corner—Modern Residence.
SEVENTH (North), No. 708—Modern Brick Residence.
STOCKS.
8 shares Continental Hotel Co.
$2500 Oil Creek and Allegheny River 7% per cent.
120 shares Second and Third Streets P. R. Co.
$3000 Catawissa Railroad 7 per cent. 1st mortgage.
100 shares La Plata Silver Mining Co.
250 shares Spanish Gold and Silver Mining Co.
100 shares River Oil Co.
50 shares La Crosse City Gas Light and Coke Co.
$8000 Mortg. Loan, 7 per cent., Salem Coal Co. [6 4 3t
$500 Washington City and Mining Company.
$1000 West Virginia and Kentucky Railroad and Coal.
$1000 Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
150 shares Chesnut and Walnut Passenger Railway Co.
100 shares Union Passenger Railway Company.
Catalogues now ready.

VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
On Tuesday Afternoon,
June 8, at 4 o'clock, including works on engineering, mechanics, mathematics, Dickens' works, Waverley Novels, fine editions Poets, etc. 6 5 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Important Sale, No. 529 Chesnut street.
ELEGANT WALNUT FURNITURE.
On Monday Morning,
7th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, very elegant furniture, including suits of elegant drawing-room, parlor, and library furniture, covered in fine plush, reps, terries, and hair-cloth; suits walnut chamber furniture, handsomely carved, finished in oil and varnish; elegant wardrobes to match; handsomely carved centre and bouquet tables; elegant etageres; handsome walnut and oak sideboards; handsomely carved walnut hat and umbrella stands; secretary; bookcase; oiled walnut dining-room chairs, etc.
The furniture was manufactured for the best city sales, finished in the best and most substantial manner, and sold only on account of the manufacturer declining business. 6 3 3t

Sale N. E. corner Fourth and South streets.
STOCK AND FIXTURES, COUNTERS, AND SHOW-CASES OF A DRUG STORE.
On Tuesday Morning,
8th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the N. E. corner Fourth and South streets, the stock and fixtures, including counters, marble tops; showcases, shelving, cases, drawers, show bottles, stock of fine drugs, etc. 6 3 4t

Sale No. 506 North Ninth street.
VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRROR, HANDSOME VELVET AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 506 North Ninth street, above Buttonwood, the entire very superior household furniture, etc. [6 5 4t

No. 417 Bridge avenue, Camden, N. J.
SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, MATTRESSES, ETC.
On Thursday Afternoon,
June 10, at 2 o'clock, at No. 417 Bridge avenue, Camden, N. J., the entire household furniture, etc. [6 5 4t

Sale at 1318 North Sixth street.
ELEGANT CARVED WALNUT FURNITURE, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY CHAMBER SUITS, SCHOMACKER 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BRONZES, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
June 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1318 North Sixth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant carved walnut parlor suit, covered with fine hair cloth, 10 pieces; carved walnut etageres, centre and bouquet tables to match; elegant rosewood 7⅓ octave piano-forte, made by Schomacker; fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, bronze figures, two French mantel clocks, fancy ornaments, suit elegant walnut chamber furniture, elegant wardrobe to match; handsome suit mahogany chamber furniture, elegant wardrobe to match; walnut secretary bookcase, hair mattresses, fine cut glassware, French china, plated ware, liquor case, kitchen furniture and utensils, paintings and engravings, handsome velvet, imperial, and other carpets, etc. The furniture was made to order by Henkels, and is equal to new.
May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. [6 5 7t

BUNTING, DURBUROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
June 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 1 5t
Also,
300 cartons St. Etienne and Basle ribbons.
100 elegant quality dress silks.
Special sale of real and Llama lace goods. 6 4 2t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
June 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 2 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
[illegible]day Morning,
June 1[illegible] at [illegible] four months' credit. 6 4 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
June 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 1000 rolls Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 6 5 6t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Monday Morning,
June 7, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. [6 3 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF WHITE IRON STONEWARE.
The attention of Hotel Proprietors, Housekeepers, and others is called to a Large Sale of Imported White Iron Stoneware, from one of the best English Manufactories, to be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,
On Tuesday Morning,
June 8, at 10½ o'clock, in lots to suit, consisting in part of Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, etc., the whole comprising a general assortment suitable for Hotels and Private Families.
EXTRA QUALITY TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Also, a full and general assortment of extra quality triple silver-plated ware, warranted as represented or no sale. 1t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, S. W. CORNER FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.
REGULAR SALES at the Auction Store, every SATURDAY Morning, of Household Furniture, Housekeeping Articles, etc., received from families quitting housekeeping. 5 25 12t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. Having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. Having so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air at produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 25 No. 434 RACE Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Elise Holt's Burlesque Troupe having nearly finished its day in this city, and being about to relinquish the occupancy of the Chesnut Street Theatre, that building will soon be yielded up to workmen for remodelling. And it really needs such a reconstruction, as even its most infatuated champions and patrons are compelled to confess. Mr. Cochran, its owner, some time since determined upon an entire change in its interior arrangement, and only awaited the end of the dramatic season to carry his intentions into effect. The work will be done under the superintendence of Mr. J. C. Sidney, the architect, who proposes to make an entire change in the arrangement of seats and ornamentation of the house. The first floor is to be changed so as to include a parquet and parquet circle. The seats will be entirely new in both as well as in the dress circle, and will be much enlarged and improved as to comfort. The fronts of the parquet circle, dress circle, and family circle will be of the semi-circular form, somewhat like the Academy of Music. The proscenium will be entirely new, as well as the stage boxes, and arranged so that every seat in the theatre will afford a perfect view of the stage. The staircase is to be removed, and four handsome flights put up so as to give ample ingress and egress. The seats will be upholstered in the best manner, and the decoration will be finished in white, crimson, and gold, set off by handsome chandeliers around the curves. If the work is carried out as proposed the proprietor will give our city as handsome a theatre as any in the country, and much enhance the value of his property.

NEGROES ASSAULTED BY POLICEMEN.—At noon to-day Recorder Givin heard the cases of John B. Noonan and John McLaughlin, both policemen of the Third district, who were charged with breaking into the house of Miss Priscilla Emerson (colored), No. 618 Middle alley, and committing assault and battery on that lady and Clement Harred (colored).

Priscilla Emerson sworn—I live in the rear of No. 618 Middle alley; know defendants; about 12½ o'clock on Thursday they came to my door; they bursted it open; McLaughlin came up and grabbed me by the breast, and drew me down stairs, and struck me on the shoulder with a blackjack; he did not arrest me; they did not show any warrant; Noonan did not attempt to strike me.

Clement Harred, residing in the same vicinity, testified—I was present on the occasion of the assault on Mrs. Emerson; McLaughlin was dressed in citizen's clothes; I saw him burst the door open and make the assault on Mrs. Emerson, during which he dragged her down the stairs; I remonstrated with him, when he struck me in the face with his fist; he then caught me, and attempted to strike me with a blackjack; he had no warrant; Noonan merely obeyed McLaughlin in catching hold of me; I was arrested.

Several witnesses were examined and corroborated the above witnesses. Noonan was discharged and McLaughlin held in $1000 bail, Alderman White going bail.

Another charge was preferred against McLaughlin of assaulting Alexander Martin, a colored lad.

Annie Owens, residing at No. 621 Middle alley, testified that she saw McLaughlin on Wednesday enter that house and jerk the lad down the stairs; he dragged the lad into the yard, where he was knocked down and struck over the head twice with a blackjack by the policeman.

A number of witnesses corroborated this testimony, and the prisoner was held for trial.

THE STREETS.—As the public learned several days since (on the 1st of the month), the warrants of a number of the street contractors were withheld because their districts had not been properly cleaned, the action of the Board of Health in this matter, while it secured the approbation of the citizens, of course could not fail in awaking disappointment, if nothing more, in the minds of the contractors. Evidently some of them imagined, as under the old system, they could do as they chose, clean or not clean, and still receive their pay. When the first of the month came, and their final reports showed their sections yet far behind, they asked but didn't receive. The Board of Health couldn't see the matter in the same light, and pay was minus. The derelict contractors, at any rate some of them, were rather vehement in the language they employed when refused, but to no avail. Spurred on by the fear that, in case their districts were not broomed and shovelled hastily they would lose both pay and contract, within the past two or three days they have been making superhuman exertions. Several of them will probably, in consideration of the efforts they are now honestly making, get their warrants in a few days, but others stand a very poor chance of retaining their contracts at all. Other parties, more capable, experienced, and honest, will have to take their places.

THE NEW EXCURSION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY.—This splendid structure is rapidly approaching completion. When finished it will be found to be the largest, most complete, and convenient edifice of the kind in the country. But little remains to do now, before opening it to the public, save putting in the furniture, which, we understand, will be accomplished in a few days. The dining-room will seat eight hundred guests at one time, comfortably, and quite an army of silver castors, plates, tureens, knives and forks, etc, are on exhibition at the manufacturers', in this city, preparatory to sending them to Atlantic. The articles are all of the best manufacture, and cost from six to eight thousand dollars. Colonel Mundy, the active and efficient agent of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, superintended the filling of this large order, and his good taste and judgment are clearly discernible throughout the whole extent of it.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE AT CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—The hotel conveniences and accommodations at Cape Island have received the endorsement of every one who has had occasion to spend either a month or a day at that famous sea-side resort. Prominent among the hotels is the Columbia House, than which there is no better in this country. It has the advantages of situation, and of being in charge of a gentleman who has spent his life in the business of studying the tastes, appetites, and comforts of the masses. The building is now undergoing a thorough overhauling, and several important alterations and additions are being made. It will be opened for the reception of guests in a few weeks. Persons desiring information can obtain it by addressing George J. Bolton, Esq., Bolton House, Harrisburg, or J. H. Dennison, Esq., Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia.

A BARTENDER BADLY BEATEN.—John Gafagan appeared at the Mayor's office this morning, with a frightful looking head. He stated that he was a bartender for a saloon at Second and Walnut streets, and yesterday he was waited on by a couple of roughs, to whom he refused to sell liquor. They then knocked him down and beat him fearfully. He had had one of them arrested and taken before Alderman Dougherty, who required bail in the extremely small amount of $500. The injured party wanted another warrant for the other parties, and he wanted that justice should be administered. He was directed to Alderman Kerr.

SUSPECTED OF BURGLARY.—Jacob Davis was arrested yesterday at the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot on suspicion of burglary. It seems that during the previous night one of the offices on the line of the road was broken into, and among the articles taken were two tickets, one of which the prisoner gave the conductor for his passage to the city. He had in his possession a lot of skeleton keys, two loaded revolvers, and other burglarious implements. On being taken before Alderman Heins the prisoner was held for a further hearing.

A POLICEMAN SHOOTS HIMSELF.—Last night there was a fight in Webster street, near Twentieth. Several arrests were made, and while on their way to the station one of the prisoners broke away from Policeman Francis Murray, who gave chase. Finding that he could not catch him, the policeman drew his revolver and fired a couple of shots. He then slipped, and while attempting to recover himself the revolver went off accidentally. The ball carried away the forefinger of the left hand.

A FEMALE SHOPLIFTER.—Last evening two women went into the store of Southwick & Co., at No. 17 S. Eighth street, and one of them slipped a package under her arm, and was making for the door, when she was taken into custody by Policeman Cloak. She gave the name of Elizabeth Reading, and was locked up. The package she had contained two dress patterns. Her companion succeeded in escaping. Elizabeth will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

ANOTHER BATCH.—The police force was increased this morning by the following appointments:—

Reserve Corps—Samuel F. Clark.
First district—Edward Simpson.
Fourth district—R. P. Dillin.
Sixth district—P. Loan, William S. Boon, John Green.
Eighth district—Samuel McLaughlin.
Twelfth district—S. J. Miller, Thomas W. Taylor.

BEAUTIFYING A POLICE STATION.—The police of the Eleventh district have lately been hard at work in beautifying their quarters. They purchased a lot of lumber and have erected a very fine arbor, over which vines are already commencing to shoot. Select Councilman Ritchie has donated quite a handsome display of exotics for the garden.

THE POLICE DOING HIGHWAY DUTY.—By order of Mayor Fox a squad of policemen have been detailed to repair the approaches to the Clearfield street bridge, over Gunner's run. Several holes have been lost at this spot, and that after the attention of Councils had been called to the dangerous condition of the bridge.

A ROBBER CAPTURED.—This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the clothing store at No. 902 Market street was attacked in the rear by a burglar, who was captured in the act by Policeman McMahan. He gives his name as George Sprig, and will make his appearance at the Central Station this afternoon.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Annual Session of the General Synod—The Proceedings This Morning.

This morning at 9 o'clock the fourth day of the session of this body commenced its proceedings in the church northwest corner Seventh and Spring Garden streets, the President, Rev. Charles B. Stitt, D. D., presiding.

The roll was called by the clerk, and the minutes of the proceeding day being approved, the devotional exercises were held as usual, and participated in by Rev. J. H. Pitcher, Rev. J. H. Suydam, Prof. W. H. Crosby, Rev. Z. Eddy, D. D., Rev. J. S. Hartley, and Rev. H. Hermann.

At the expiration of the devotional exercises the regular business was proceeded with, as follows:—

A number of members asked leave of absence for the remainder of the session on account of different causes, which were respectively granted.

Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., delegate from the New School Presbyterian Church, addressed the Synod, and was responded to by the President.

Rev. Dr. S. S. Smucker, D. D., delegate from the Evangelical Lutheran Church, addressed the Synod at much length, and was listened to with much attention.

An address was made in reply by the President, who referred to the similarity of the teachings of the two doctrines, Lutheran and Reformed, both of them being animated by the spirit of Martin Luther, beyond which the Protestant sect did not care to go. He did not consider a fusion or consolidation of the churches necessary, but thought work could be as well if not better accomplished by each one preserving its individuality and special forms.

The special order for the morning being reached, a report from the Committee on the Organization of Particular Synods was read by the chairman, Rev. J. M. C. Holmes.

It concluded with a series of resolutions, which were considered *seriatim* and adopted substantially as follows:—

1. *Resolved*, That the Synod considers it desirable to form a new particular Synod, and that the Classes of Bergen, South Bergen, Monmouth, New Brunswick, Paramus, Passaic, Philadelphia, and Raritan, be and are dismissed from the particular Synod of New York, to constitute a new particular Synod.

Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, D. D., of the Classis of New York, made an address favoring the proposition, and gave his reasons why the action proposed by the committee should be adopted.

The resolution was adopted, and considerable discussion taking place as to the name by which the new Synod should be designated, it was finally determined to call it the Synod of New Brunswick.

The other resolutions referred to the appointment of a time for the meeting of the new Synod, and the appointment of a certain number of ministers and elders to attend the same, which were adopted, together with the following:—

The Classes of Kingston and Orange are to be transfixed from the Synod of Albany to the particular Synod of New York.

Hereafter delegations from the several Classes shall consist of 4 ministers and 4 elders.

The particular Synods are hereafter to meet at 3 o'clock in the evening, the synodical sermon preached in the evening, and the duties for the several days definitely prescribed.

Rev. Dr. Phelps protested against the attempt to direct the proceedings of particular Synods by specified rules from this General Synod. What the Reformed Church wanted was liberty and not fetters, and he was free to say, that he disliked the idea of the particular Synods being bound up in this manner by synodical resolutions.

Dr. Vermilye thought that if, instead of agreeing to have a service of a prescribed character, saying certain prayers at certain hours, and other services as set forth, something could be done to bring the churches together in a spirit and feeling of common brotherhood, it would tend more directly to the advancement of religion.

Rev. Isaac S. Hartley thought that while the hours for certain services, sermons, etc., might be agreed on, the subject chosen for those particular occasions should not be designated by this General Synod, but that each particular Synod have authority to dispose of the subject as heretofore.

Dr. Holmes, chairman of the committee, defended the resolution, saying it had cost the committee much consideration and anxiety. It had been agreed on as one of the most important features to the conducement of synodical progress. He gave the reasons which to a great extent influenced the committee in selecting 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the hour of meeting instead of 10 o'clock in the morning, and urged that such a course would prove of advantage.

In relation to the dedication exercises to be held, he contended that the spiritual good which would emenate from them would be very great, and he believed that if the action of the committee were set aside and a simple resolution adopted to the effect that religious services be held, without naming them, the whole object and purpose of the committee would be lost.

Dr. Hartley proposed an amendment to the resolution of the committee, substantially recommending that such devotional exercises shall be held, and discourses preached as shall be consonant to the feelings and desires of the especial neighborhood, and churches in which such particular Synods are held.

Dr. Phelps proposed an amendment to the amendment, in effect stating that the General Synod recommend to the particular Synods certain devotional exercises, which said particular Synods may or may not accept at pleasure. In this manner there would be no conflict of authority, and the particular Synod would use due care in moving in a matter of so much importance.

Elder Jeremiah, from New York, was of the opinion that the Synod had full and complete authority to prescribe the services, and he believed their doing so would be found of general advantage and benefit.

Rev. Mr. Raalty (from the Classis of Holland) made a spirited address, contending against any attempt of the General Synod to curb the action of the particular Synod. He thought it appeared too much like the government of the Pope of Rome, which possible fact he especially deprecated.

Rev. John G. Johnson thought if there was to be such a fear of encroaching on the liberty of members as was apprehended from the former speaker, the result would be after awhile that the Synod could not meet at all, until the several members were "moved by the spirit."

Dr. Elmendorff moved to lay the amendments offered on the table, which was agreed to. He then offered the following as a substitute for the original resolution:—

At every meeting of the pointicular Synod a sermon shall be preached, by the retiring President on the first day of the session, and on the second day of the session the Lord's Supper shall be administered and a sermon be preached. The preacher and his alternate and a theme shall be fixed at the preceding annual session.

Rev. Mr. Hermanns moved the previous question, which was not agreed to.

Rev. Dr. Van Cleef moved an amendment to the foregoing, that it shall read as follows:—

Resolved, That it be enjoined on the particular Synods to transact their business with due deliberation, and to hold such devotional services during their sessions as may conduce to the spiritual services of their members, and of their churches when they assemble.

Dr. Phelps moved to recommit the resolution and the balance of the series to the committee.

Dr. Suydam moved that when the Synod adjourn it be to meet on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Dr. Demorest moved to amend by inserting 3 o'clock in the afternoon, which was not agreed to, and the motion of Dr. Suydam was agreed to, after which the Synod adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

(The object of changing the hour of meeting is to allow the members of the Synod an opportunity of paying a visit on Monday morning to the United States Mint. This afternoon they will visit the Philadelphia Navy Yard, in accordance with an invitation from its commanding officer.)

In addition to the appointments to the several pulpits of to-morrow, already announced, may be added the following:—

Second Reformed Church, Seventh street, above Brown.—Communion services on Sabbath morning, at half-past 10, by Rev. Dr. Zachary Eddy, of Brooklyn.

In the afternoon the Rev J. McClelland Holmes, of Hudson, N. Y., and Rev. David Sutphen, of Long Island, will address the Sabbath Schools. Services from 2 to 3 o'clock.

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, the Rev. J. K. Allen, of Hoboken, will preach.

All the above are members of the General Synod of the Reformed Church, now in session in this city. Many of its members are expected to be present at the services on Sabbath.

COMPOUNDED.

The Beneficial Savings Fund Society Receive Back their Stolen Securities.

It will be remembered by our readers that some time since the office of the Beneficial Savings Fund, at the southwest corner of Twelfth and Chesnut streets, was entered by burglars, who quietly and systematically devoted the labors of an entire Sunday to the task of opening and rifling the safe. The total value of the money, securities, and other valuables secured by the thieves was over $800,000, including $15,000 in greenbacks belonging to the Society, and $10,000 in diamonds and about $250,000 in securities belonging to outside parties, placed in the custody of the society for safe keeping.

As soon as the loss was discovered a large reward was offered by the Society for the recovery of the stolen property. The directors also appointed a committee from among their number to make every endeavor and all necessary arrangements for securing the return of the property. We are not familiar, of course, with the measures adopted by this committee for accomplishing their task, but whatever they were they have at last been crowned with success. Last night the officers of the Savings Fund received by the Adams' Express Company a package which, on examination, proved to contain nearly everything that had been taken from the safe. All the securities belonging to the society, and the $250,000 of this character which had been placed on deposit for safe keeping by outside parties, were found in good condition in the package. The only things that were lacking were the $15,000 in greenbacks and the $10,000 worth of diamonds, which some simple-hearted lady had thought entirely secure in their safe.

The whole story of the restoration of these documents presents a sad commentary on the looseness and inefficiency of our present police system, as well as serving to illustrate the manner in which these first-class, high-handed, and open-day burglaries are usually compounded, to the disgrace and insecurity of the community.

BAPTIST CHURCH FESTIVAL.—On Tuesday and Wednesday next, both in the afternoons and evenings, the Ladies' Aid Society of the new Baptist Church, corner of Broad and Spruce streets, will hold a floral festival and promenade concert.

A GENTLEMAN BITTEN BY A DOG.—This morning a mad dog made its appearance at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, and after running awhile, bit a gentleman in the leg. The animal was then despatched by Policeman Kuhn.

A BURGLAR AT WORK.—This morning an attempt was made to enter the clothing store of B. F. Putzell, No. 455 North Second street. The police saw the burglar at work and drove him off.

AN ICE OFFICE BROKEN INTO.—The door of J. Bevan's ice office, at Washington street and Jefferson avenue, was "jimmied" some time during last night, and the money-drawer robbed of $1 in pennies.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Admiral Hoff's Despatches to the Navy Department—Interesting Account of Transactions in Cuba—Postal Arrangements with China.

Doings in the Patent Office.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Admiral Hoff's Despatch.

Continued from Second Edition.

The news from Nuevitas is meagre. All the American citizens desirous of going to the United States, spoken of in a previous letter, have left that vicinity, and although the Penobscot was there on the 14th inst., no claimants for passage to Havana appeared.

Lieutenant Commander Eastman reports that the railway to Puerto Principe has been so far repaired that the locomotive and freight cars can come down to Nuevitas at a slow rate, taking three days to make a journey of forty-eight miles, and requiring a guard of 2000 men for protection.

About the 8th or 10th of May some bands of insurgents attacked the convoy of a train, defeated them, and destroyed the bridges the Spaniards had built, and captured forty-three officers and men, including a colonel. This is the only decided success of the revolutionists that has been recently reported.

The Admiral is informed that General Lesca, Governor of Puerto Principe, has been removed by the Captain-General for cruelties in bombarding a camp composed of women and children, and General Letona is ordered to succeed him. This action has caused great discontent among the Havana volunteers, who have placarded the streets with satirical caricatures of Dulce.

The Spanish authorities at Neuvitas, and in fact, of every part of the island, excepting Carbarien or Remedios, have been exceedingly polite, offering every facility to our officers, and manifesting a friendly desire to please. There are rumors that Trinidad is environed by a large force of insurgents, and there is also a report that the place is in their possession. At Geantamo, on the south side, near the eastern end of the island, the insurrection is said to be exceedingly strong in consequence of the supposed landing of the expedition in that district, and that in a recent engagement with the Spaniards the latter were defeated. It is a fact that the actual or supposed successful landing of these expeditions has infused new life into the insurrection, that to all appearances was dying out some two or weeks ago. The Narragansett is expected from Neuvitas, and the Carribean on the 29th of May, when Admiral Hoff hopes to give the department some news of the progress of affairs in the vicinity of those places.

Postal Arrangements with China.

The Postmaster-General has concluded an arrangement with the General Post Office of the colony of Hong Kong, China, for the reciprocal exchange of book packets, including printed papers of all kinds, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc., in the mails transmitted between the United States and Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports of Ceylon, Amoy, Swatow, and Foochow, by means of the line of United States mail packets running between San Francisco, Yokohama, and Hong Kong.

Heretofore letters, newspapers, and prices current only have been admitted into the mails exchanged by this line of steamers with Hong Kong and the Chinese ports above-named, and hence the new arrangements furnishes correspondents with greatly enlarged facilities of postal communication with China. The rate of postage established for book packets, including printed matter of all kinds, posted in the United States and addressed to Hong Kong, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, and Foochow is ten cents for each weight of four ounces, or fraction—prepayment required—of four ounces, which is in full of all charges to destination.

This arrangement goes into operation immediately.

A Patent Allowed.

The Commissioner of Patents has decided to allow a patent to J. B. Edwards, of North Greenbush, New York, for his process of distilling hydro carbon oils. The application was resisted by the owners of Charles W. Regnas' patent, Albany, granted in April, 1868, for substantially the same thing. Commissioner Fisher decides that Regnas had claimed the introduction of steam generally, and being too broad, failed as against a claim for a particular process of distillation. The case was well argued on both sides.

FROM NEW YORK.

Attempted Suicide.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Edward Arnold attempted to commit suicide about 9 o'clock this morning by jumping into the bay near the Battery. He was rescued by a police officer.

The Brewers' Congress.

The delegates to the Brewers' Congress, which was lately held in Newark, N. J., have gone on an excursion to Central Park to-day.

Arrival of Cyrus W. Field.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Among the passengers by the steamship Weser this morning are Cyrus W. Field, lady, and daughter.

Horrible Death.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JERSEY CITY, June 5.—Catharine Chang, ten years of age, was killed by a train in Grand street as she was attempting to get on the cars while in motion. Her body was horribly mutilated.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Cotton very firm; middlings, 30c. Flour fairly active, but prices are unchanged. Grain is entirely unchanged, except mixed Corn at 87@88c. Provisions unchanged at yesterday's prices. Whisky weak at $1·01@1·02.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Stocks firm. Gold, 138¾. Exchange, 9⅛. 5-20s, 1862, 122¼; do. 1864, 117⅛; do. 1865, 118⅛; new, 119¾; do. 1867, 119¾; 10-40s, 109¼; Virginia 6s, 61¾; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton Company, 66½; Cumberland preferred, 32½; New York Central, 192¾; Reading, 99½; Hudson River, 159¼; Michigan Central, 130½; Michigan Southern, 114⅞; Illinois Central, 144; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 113½; Chicago and Rock Island, 122¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 158½.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Cotton firmer; 600 bales sold at 30¼@30½c. Flour heavy, and declined 5c.; sale of 7500 barrels State at $8@8·30; Western, $8@7·50; Southern, $6·40@11·75. Wheat firmer, and stock scarce; sales of 43,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·47½; No. 2 $1·41@1·42; California, $1·68. Corn firmer, and advanced 1c.; stock scarce; sales of 41,00 bushels mixed Western at 62@84c., via canal, and 85@90c. via railroad. Oats firmer; sales of 18,000 bushels at 80@80½c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $31·25@31·30. Lard dull at 18½@19c. Whisky dull at $1@1·02.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 251, being an increase of 44 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 116 were adults; 135 minors; 184 were born in the United States; 52 were foreign; 15 were unknown; 16 were people of color; and 10 from the country. Of the number, 9 died of congestion of the brain; 13 of inflammation of the lungs; 2 of typhoid fever; 7 of marasmus; and 19 of old age.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	14	Fifteenth	13
Second	8	Sixteenth	3
Third	5	Seventeenth	14
Fourth	11	Eighteenth	6
Fifth	5	Nineteenth	19
Sixth	4	Twentieth	28
Seventh	13	Twenty-first	3
Eighth	7	Twenty-second	7
Ninth	8	Twenty-third	4
Tenth	9	Twenty-fourth	7
Eleventh	0	Twenth-fifth	6
Twelfth	7	Twenth-sixth	7
Thirteenth	13	Twenty-seventh	10
Fourteenth	5	Twenty-eighth	1

A LETTER-BOX FOUND OPEN.—The letter-box at Delaware avenue and Vine street was found open yesterday afternoon. As there were plenty of letters in it, it is supposed to have been left open by the carrier.

ANOTHER MAD DOG.—A mad dog was shot at Second and Washington streets this morning.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Coolie Serfdom—An Attempt to Establish it in the South—The Indian Depredations.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Alabama Claims Discussion Excitement in the Spanish Cortes.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatal Accidents.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 5.—A man named Peetoch was killed yesterday at Crouch & Co.'s sawmill by the bursting of an iron fly-wheel.

A little girl named Reed was burned to death last night by her clothes taking fire from a stove.

The Gold and Stock Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The money and stock markets are extremely quiet to-day, largely owing to the fact that the majority of the brokers are attending the Fordham races. Gold is quoted at 138¾, very little doing. Foreign Exchange is very quiet. In the stock market, Rock Island, which closed yesterday at 122⅝, has declined to 121½; Michigan Southern sold up to 115 to-day, and is now quoted at 114½, but with little of the activity of the past few days.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Breach of Promise Case.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 5.—In the breach of promise suit brought by Miss Lawrence against Draper Cooke, wherein the jury rendered a verdict of $8500 for plaintiff in October, 1867, a full Court to-day rendered an opinion sustaining the exceptions taken by defendant, and ordered a new trial.

Suit Withdrawn.

BOSTON, June 5.—Richard F. Dana has withdrawn his suit against the City Government of Cambridge for omitting his name on the voting list last August. Mr. Dana says, in speaking of the reasons which led to the bringing on of the suit:—"I felt it my duty, perhaps it still is, to represent in my person the invaluable right trifled with; but I doubt if, under the circumstances, the case will be of much public value in the shape it may present itself, and I avail myself of that doubt to secure peace and relief from what would be an anxious and distasteful contest."

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indians Pursued—Their Depredations.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Colonel Weir has just returned to Fort Hays from a pursuit of the Indians, who committed the outrages on Fossil creek. He did not overtake them. Another scouting party was sent out by General Custer yesterday morning. About one hundred Indians were seen last evening with a mile of Sheridan, with a red flag twisted.

Coolie Serfdom.

A despatch from St. Joseph, Mo., says:—Frederick Foreman, of the Southern Resurrection Society, passed through here this evening, on the way to commence a lecturing tour through the Southern States, with a view to the introduction of coolie serfdom throughout the South.

FROM EUROPE.

Imprisonment for Debt.

By Atlantic Cable.

BRUSSELS, June 5.—The upper chamber have confirmed the bill recently passed by the lower house to abolish imprisonment for debt.

The Alabama Treaty.

LONDON, June 5.—The temperate speech of Clarendon in the House of Lords last evening, on the subject of the Alabama treaty, has elicited the following comments in the London journals of this morning:—

The *Standard* says the negotiations for the Alabama treaty failed because America never intended them to succeed. If England now admits it her duty to renew her efforts for a peaceful settlement, it is without hope that an honest desire for such settlement will be appreciated but by a small section of the American people. In the meantime, until the details of Mr. Motley's mission is known, we should fold our hands, and limit our compliments to him as a great historian.

The *Times* says:—For our part, considering the demands of America and the ready concessions of England, we wonder that the latter got off so well. The rejection of the treaty was more a lucky chance than the result of anybody engaged in behalf of Great Britain.

The *Star* says Americans no longer doubt our willingness to do them right in our determination to preserve our national character and credit.

Dulce's Resignation.

MADRID, June 5.—Admiral Topete read Dulce's telegram, announcing his resignation as Captain-General of Cuba, before the Cortes last evening. Great excitement prevails.

Marshal Serrano asked for a suspension of judgment until the arrival of Dulce and until the particulars in the matter were known. It is rumored that Dulce was recalled on account of his lenity to the Cuban insurgents.

Canards.

PARIS, June 5.—La Vallette declares that the warlike rumors published in the newspapers recently are without any foundation.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June 5—P. M.—Consols for money closed at 92¾; Consols for account, 92¾; U. S. Five-twenty bonds are quiet at 80¼. Stocks closed quiet; Erie Railway, 18¾; Illinois, 95.

FRANKFORT, June 5—1 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenty bonds of 1862, 86¼@86¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—1 P. M.—The Cotton market closes active; middling uplands, 11¾d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. Sales of 15,000 bales. The Breadstuffs market closes quiet, steady, and unchanged. Provisions market quiet. Lard, 71s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 80s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. All others unchanged. Tallow, 44s.

HAVRE, June 5—Cotton opened buoyant at 142½f.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 Pa 6s, 1 ac	104	156 sh Leh Val R.is.	56⅝
$200 do...2 ac	r.107	100 sh Cata Pf	39
$500 City 6s, N.c&p.	100	100 do...b5.	38¼
$600 do..is.c&p.	100	31 sh Penna..all.is	57½
$1000 do,....c&p.	100½	27 do ..allotm's.	57¾
$1000 Pa R 1m 6s	102	100 do.....b5.	58
$5000 Leh V old bds. Cp..	93½	100 sh O C & A R.b30	42½
$8000 do.....b5.	93½	100 do.....	42¾
$1000 Leh Gold 1....	90½	100 do.....	42¾
6 sh Lit Sch R....	45	100 sh Leh N St.s60.	36¼

AFTER BOARD.

$2000 Pa R 1 m	102	163 sh Penna..allt,is.	57¼
$1000 C & A mt 6s'89	93½	7 do allotm's.	57½
$1850 Pa 6s, 1 ac	104¾	21 do.allotm's.	57⅝
$4000 5-20s, '62, rg.	117	200 do.....	57¾
$4000 do..rg..c.	117	200 do.....is.	57¾
$10000 U S 6s, '81....	121¾	100 sh Ph & R..	b60. 33
$3500 N Penna 6s..	91	100 sh Cata Pf.....	38⅞
100 sh Sch N Pf.b60.	20½	100 do.....b30.	39
100 sh O C & A R b30	42⅛	30 sh Manufac Bk.	29½
200 sh Niagara Oil.. div on..	2½	100 sh Leh Nav..s60.	36½
		200 sh Reading...is.	57⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, June 5.—The Flour market is without improvement, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at $5@5·50 for superfine $5·75@6 for extras, $6@6·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $6@7 for Pennsylvania do. do., $7·50@8·25 for Ohio do. do., and $9@11 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $6·75.

The Wheat market is without quotable change, there being no inquiry except for prime lots, which are in scarce supply. Sales of red at $1·30@1·40; amber at $1·30@1·35, the latter for fancy Michigan, and white at $1·65@1·80. Rye is steady at $1·32@1·35 ℔ bushel for Western. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 90c@91c., and 2000 bushels Western high mixed at 86@89c. the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 75@76c., and Pennsylvania at 65@72. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 ℔ ton.

Whisky is offered at $1·05@1·06 ℔ gall., tax paid.

GEORGE PEABODY.

What is Said of his Anticipated Return to this Country.

The *Liberal Christian*, announcing the speedy return of George Peabody to spend the remainder of his days in his native land, forcibly adds:—

"We sincerely hope that he will be spared the necessity of living under lock and key to protect himself from beggars, and of keeping a private secretary to burn the appeals to his generosity sent through the mails. Having given away seven millions two hundred and five thousand dollars in money, at a gold valuation, for public and charitable purposes, he has certainly earned the privilege of spending the remainder of his useful life as he chooses without disturbance, and of giving the rest of his fortune to whom and what he will. He has set a noble example to our rich men, and has done more than any one to make public spiritedness and beneficence popular. We are largely indebted to him for the public sentiment in favor of charity—a sentiment which grows with what it feeds upon, and already is so strong that few men of wealth can resist its demands. We hope our people will not punish him for his munificence by teasing him for more and greater gifts, thus doing what they can to neutralize the force of his example.

"Many rich men are deterred from acts of generosity by the fact that no sooner is it known that a man is generous than he is besieged with an army of mendicants, and his door-bell is rung to pieces, his counting-room is filled with unscrupulous applicants, and his steps are dogged by men who make up in impertinence what they lack in everything else. The few rich men who are generous, notwithstanding the evil it exposes them to and the trouble it incurs, are all the more deserving of respect and gratitude. If we would have a class of generous, public-spirited rich men, we must see to it that the path of beneficence is not hedged about with too many thorns, and made impassable with unnecessary obstructions. But the worst beggars are not paupers who ask for a few pennies to buy a breakfast or a loaf of bread. They are men and women who solicit endowments for impecunious institutions, and make appeals for all sorts of 'causes.' They are respectable people who have a 'mission,' and sacrifice all their own modesty and make everybody else miserable in its behalf. They are the religious beggars who have a sectarian axe to grind or an ecclesiastical object to further. When men beg on their own account they are somewhat reticent and humble; but the respectable solicitor for a sectarian enterprise throws away all such weaknesses, and, when once fairly hold of a rich man of known generosity, sticks to his victim like a blister to the skin. Such people do more to make rich men uncharitable, and to dry up the springs of generous giving, than is generally imagined. Every dollar they wring out of unwilling purses for their special purposes subtracts ten from the charitable circulation of the world."

Reverdy Johnson.

The Baltimore *Sun* of this morning says of the return of Ex-Minister Johnson:—

The North German steamship Ohio, Captain Bosse, having on board the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, late Minister to England, his wife and son, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The cordial satisfaction with which the people of his own State and city welcome Mr. Johnson on his return to this country is increased by the pleasure of seeing the veteran jurist and statesman looking hale and vigorous after the ordeal of a sea voyage and the more trying political buffetings to which he has been subjected in his efforts to promote an amicable adjustment of the questions at issue between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Johnson looks as if he might live long enough yet to see the establishment of a perpetual bond of peace between the two countries on the fundamental elements of his own action. Indeed, the friendly response with which the English journals acknowledge the conciliatory tone of our new minister's addresses is in itself an indication of the result of Mr. Johnson's labors to cultivate a friendly feeling in Great Britain for the United States. On the eve of his departure from Southampton, Mr. Johnson, in reply to an invitation to the banquet, said, in a letter to the Mayor, "I shall return to my home with the assurance that the amicable relations between the two nations are not to be seriously disturbed." And he finds, on his arrival, that the temporary excitement on both sides of the Atlantic has subsided under the influence of the adoption by Mr. Motley of the same—as inspired, of course, at Washington—rational and pacific spirit towards a kindred nation which was manifested by Mr. Johnson.

DIED.

(*For additional Deaths see second page.*)

WILLIAMS.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. MARY WILLIAMS, widow of Hampton Williams, in the 82d year of her age.

Her remains will be at the house of her son-in-law George H. Gibson, No. 917 Corinthian avenue, till Monday evening, when they will be removed to Woodbury, N. J., for interment on Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M., the 8th instant.

WILSON.—On the 5th instant, in the 20th year of her age, Mrs. MARY WILSON, wife of the late Moderwell Wilson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Kirkpatrick, No. 557 York avenue, on Tuesday morning, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

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